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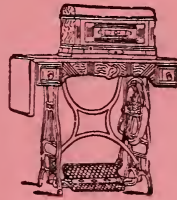
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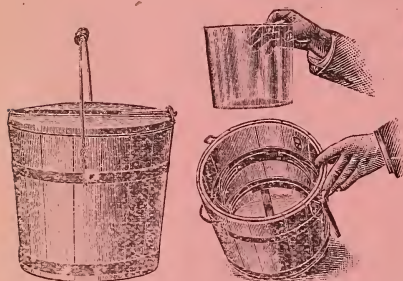
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Vol XXXIII. BALTIMORE, December 1896. No 12.

IN BETHLEHEM OF JUDEA.

I heard the bells of Bethlehem ring—
Their voice was sweeter than the priest's;
I heard the birds of Bethlehem sing
Unforbidden in the churchly feasts.

They clung and sung on the swinging chain
High in the dim and incensed air.
The priests, with repetitions vain,
Chanted a never-ending prayer.

So bell and bird and priest I heard,
But voice of bird was most to me—
It had no ritual, no word,
And yet it sounded true and free.

I thought child Jesus, were he there,
Would like the singing birds the best,
And clutch his little hands in air
And smile upon his mother's breast.

—R. W. Gilder in *December Century*.

For the Maryland Farmer.

DECEMBER.

"Hark the herald angels sing !
 Glory to our new-born King !
 Peace on earth, goodwill to men !
 Christ is born in Bethlehem !

OLD CHRISTMAS GAMES.

One of the interesting features of a Christmas in the olden times was the varied assortment of games which were so heartily joined in by both old and young assembled round the blazing hearth. Most of these merry pastimes have long ago passed away ; only a few, such as snapdragon, hide-and-seek, &c., being known by the present generation out of the long list of Christmas games formerly kept up. Thus, an old game played especially at Christmas was "hot cockles," a species of blind-man's-buff, in which the person kneeling down, and being struck behind, was to guess who inflicted the blow. It is described by Gay in the following lines :—

As at hot cockles once I laid me down,
 And felt the weighty hand of many a
 clown,
 Buxoma gave a gentle tap, and I
 Quick rose, and read soft mischief in her
 eye.

In an old tract, "Round About Our Coal Fire ; or, Christmas Entertainments," published in the early part of the last century, mention is made of a game called "Questions and Commands." The writer says that the commander may oblige his subjects to answer any lawful question, and make the same obey him instantly, under the penalty of paying any such forfeit as may be laid on the aggressors. "Handy-dandy" was much in request at this season. One of the party concealed something in his

hand, making his neighbors guess in which one it was. If the latter guessed rightly, he won the article ; if wrongly, he lost an equivalent. It is alluded to in "Piers Ploughman," and it is, perhaps, noticed by Shakspeare where King Lear (Act iv., sc. 6) says to Glo'ster :—
 "Look with thine ears ; see how yon' justice rails upon yon' simple thief. Hark, in thine ear : change places ; and, handy-dandy, which is the justice, which is the thief ?" Browne, too, in one of his "Pastorals," tells how boys

With the pibbles play at handy-dandy.

A childish diversion also usually introduced at Christmas in bygone days was the "Game of Goose." It was, says Strutt, played by two persons, although it readily admitted of many more, and was well calculated to make the young people sharp at reckoning the produce of two given numbers. The table for playing "Goose" was about the size of a sheet almanac, and divided into sixty-two small compartments, arranged in a spiral form, with a large open space in the centre marked with the number 63 ; the other compartments were denoted by numbers from one to sixty-two, inclusive. The game was played with two dice, each player throwing in turn, and marking with a counter whatever number the dice cast up. Thus, if there were a four and five he marked nine, and so on, until the game was completed. The number 63 had to be reached exactly, and should

the player exceed it he had to reckon back, and throw again in his turn.

Another game seems to have been "Fox i' the Hole, and is thrice mentioned by Herrick, but not once explained :

Of Christmas sports, the wassail-bowl.
That's tossed up, after fox i' the hole.

A diversion which often caused much laughter was "Dun in the Mire." A log of wood was brought into the middle of the room ; this was "Dun," or the cart-horse, and a cry was raised that he had stuck in the mire. Two of the company then advanced, either with or without ropes, to draw him out. When unable to do so, they call for further help, until finally all the parties joined in the game, when Dun was, of course, extricated. No small amount of merriment arose from each person's sly efforts to let the log fall on his neighbor's toes. It is frequently alluded to by old writers, and by Shakspeare in "Romeo and Juliet" (Act i., sc. 4), when Mercutio says to Romeo :—

Tut, dun 's the mouse, the constable's own word :
If thou art dun, we'll draw thee from the mire.

Some doubt exists as to the precise nature of a game designated "Shoeing the Wild Mare," and mentioned by Herrick, where he speaks of—

Christmas sports, the wassail-bowl,
Of blind-man-buff, and of the care
That young men have to shoe the mare.

"It appears," says Brand that "the wild-mare was simply a youth so called, who was allowed a certain start, and who was pursued by his companions, with the object of being shoed, if he did not succeed in outstripping them." Then

there were "cap-verses," wherein one gave a word, to which another found a rhyme ; a pastime once very popular.

Among other references to old Christmas games may be quoted the "Paston Letters," in which a letter dated Dec. 24, 1484, relates how Lady Morley, on account of the death of her lord, directing what pastimes were to be used in her house at Christmas, ordered that "there were none disguisings, nor harping, nor luting, nor singing, nor none loud disports ; but playing at the tables, and chess, and cards ; such disports she gave her folks leave to play, and none other."

Of old Christmas card-games may be mentioned that known as "Post and-Pair," to which Ben Jonson refers in his "Masque of Christmas" :

Now Post and Pair, old Christmas's heir,
Doth make a gingling sally ;
And wot you who, 'tis one of my two
Sons, card-makers in Pur-alley.

It is, too, among the diversions described by Sir Walter Scott, in his graphic picture of Christmas Eve in "Marmion," and is mentioned by many of our own old writers. Three cards are dealt to all, the excitement of the game consisting in each persons's vying, or betting, on the goodness of his own hand. It would seem that a pair of royal aces was the best hand—hence one of its names "Pair-royal"—and then other cards, according to their order, such as kings, queens, &c. Thus it much resembled our modern game of "Commerce." Another game of cards was "Ruff," known also as "Double Ruff" or "Cross Ruff" one of its most popular names being "Trump." It is mentioned in "Poor Robin's Almanack" for 1693 —

Christmas to hungry stomachs gives relief.
With mutton, pork-pies, pasties, and roast
beef :

And men at cards spend many idle hours.
At loadum, whisk, cross-ruff, put, and all-
fours.

This game was much the same as whist ;
and was played by two against two, and
occasionally by three against three.
Noddy, too, we are told, was also much
in demand, being noticed by Middleton,
where Christmas, speaking of the games
of that time as his children, says :—" I
leave them wholly to my eldest son
Noddy, whom, during his minority, I
commit to the custody of a pair of knaves
and one-and-thirty." In "*Poor Robin's*
Almanack" for 1755 it is thus noticed :—

Some folks at dice and cards to sit,
To lose their money and their wit.
And when the game of cards is past,
Then fall to at Noddy at the last.

There is some doubt as to what game
was meant, some think cribbage, and
others " Beat the knave out of doors."

Such were some of the old games prac-
tised at Christmastide ; and the import-
ance that was attached to these diversions
may be gathered from the fact that every
large household had its Lord of Merry
Disports, whose duty it was to arrange
the merry makings every season, a custom
which was extended to our Universities
and the Inns of Court. At the present
day, when Christmas is shorn of so many
of its former glories, some of these old
fireside games might with advantage be
revived, thereby creating harmless mirth
and fun.

Chirrup ! Chirrup ! Christmas Cricket
Chirrup ! all the evening through !
For a footstep 's at the wicket.
And the wind is in the flue.

Chirrup ! Chirrup !—He is rapping :
Chirrup !—There ! Undo the door :
Santa Claus, Sir, from his tapping ;
He's been often here of yore.

ON THE THRESHOLD OF THE YEAR.

The tolling is hushed ! From the heart of
the steeple

Rings out a wild welcome ! Afar and
anear

As the glad music swells, to the lips of the
people

Leap warm, wistful greetings, " A
Happy New Year !"

And eyes frank and fearless in faces love-
lighted

Are reading a story of trust and of truth,
That tells how the Years that have passed
since these plighted

Their troth have but deepened the
passion of Youth ;

While others—God help them !—as through
a glass, darkly

A vision behold, through the mist of
their tears,

Of loved ones that, under the sward lying
starkly,

Await the fulfilment of all the New
Years.

The New Year is born : fain we hasten to
greet it

With sweetest heart-music and merry
church-chime ;

And bring what it may, be it ours still to
meet it

With courage and patience, redeeming
the time !

Say, what is the New Year ? *A tabula rasa*
Old Chronos doth furnish for Clío to kill
With foibles of peasant, of prince, or of
Kaiser ;

And folk to inscribe what wild follies
they will ?

" O will ye not write, Sirs !"—so seemeth
it ever

To me, comes a cry at the birth of each
year—

" A fresh page or chapter of Faith and
Endeavor

In Life's chequered story of Hope and of
Fear ?"

And dare we despise it—this small voice
that pleadeth

For flowers and ripe fruitage and harvest
of sheaves,

In hearts and in lives ; and that saith the
Year needeth

Far more than our welcome of evergreen
leaves ?

Yet—'tis meet that we deck the home-
walls with a garland,

And that from the steeple the merry
bells ring

To welcome the Year, like a prince from a
far land

That cometh to us Joy or Sorrow to
bring !

For 'tis ours, O my brothers, to have and
to hold it

For richer for poorer, for better for
worse ;

To fairest of issues to fashion and mould it,
Or make its dark record a byword and

curse ! J. F. ROLPH.

“ THE PATH TO CHURCH.”

The land is still. Poor Robin's notes all
quiver

For very cold : a plaint his piping seems.

The bony trees too frozen are to quiver,

And ice like rock oppresses all the
streams.

'Tis Christmas morn. Last midnight every
ringer

From the chill belfry shook the powdered
snow ;

He clanged the earliest bell—the first-joy
bringer !—

And now he clears, his apple cheeks
aglow,

The Path to Church.

Why smiles he not ? Why finds he no
enjoyment

In labor that wins largesse full and free ?

Is it he deems the day for such employment

Is long, long past for one as old as he ?

It may be. Yet—absolve me for a sinner

If I misread those wrinkles in his face—

Has he a premonition of his dinner ?

And would he smile if he could forthwith
trace

The Path from Church ?

The moss is thicker on that roof, and greyer
Those time-worn walls since first he
crept within,

A little lad, and heard the parson's prayer,
And, dumb with mystic joy, the organ's
din.

Through boyhood, manhood, till this
moment, daily,

How many feet now still have walked
that way ?

He thinks, perchance, and as the faint
smiles fail he

Stolidly trims, this bountiful dear day,
The Path to Church.

By no means meditative is his servant—

That sturdy urchin—whose one wild
desire

(I grieve to say the aspiration 's fervent)
Is that some injury befall the choir !

He blows the bellows with those blue-cold
fingers,

And bans the organist in whispers grim—

Rather than pipes inflate for haughty
singers

The sweeping and the garnishing give
him

Of the Path to Church.

The comely maiden at the child's touch
tarries,

To look at Robin, clamorous for crumbs ;

His breast almost as ruddy as the berries

That tell the little folk when Christmas
comes,

As, with those myriads who, from lowly
lintel

And lofty mansion, issue forth to-day,

By thy sweet spirit, Christmas ! made more
gentle,

These happy children take their quiet
way—

The Path to Church.

BYRON WEBBER.

“ God bless us all. With tiny Tim,

'Tis thus we finish prayer and hymn,

While cheerily from lip to lip

The Christmas wishes gaily trip ;

God bless us all, the circle round,

Wherever are our dear ones found ;

At home, abroad, please God, we say,

God bless his own on Christmas day.”

For the Maryland Farmer.

Ill-balanced Fertilizers.

That thousands of dollars are annually wasted through the application of fertilizers that are not properly balanced in plant food ingredients there cannot be the slightest doubt. Many farmers who grow all kinds of varieties of agricultural products, such as corn, oats, fruits and vegetables, on one farm, apply the same brand of fertilizers to all of these crops without stopping to consider that they have decidedly different feeding powers. It is only natural under the circumstances, that the highest yields are not obtained. It is well known among fruit raisers, for instance, that fertilizers for fruits and vegetables should contain a high percentage of Potash; while for small grain, phosphoric acid is probably the leading factor. In each case though, all three of the essential ingredients, Phosphoric Acid, Potash and Nitrogen should be present in sufficient quantities.

Even in the case of stable manure, there is a lack of balance. Farmyard manures of all kinds are very rich in Nitrogen and organic matter but are quite deficient in Phosphoric Acid and Potash. This accounts for the fact that the constant use of stable manure upon fruits causes a heavy growth of foliage at the expense of the fruit. The economical plan therefore, would be to supplement the stable manure with some Potash and Phosphate which would increase its crop producing power to a remarkable extent.

A great many little points, like the above, if taken into consideration will often turn failure into success. The observing farmer, however, reasons out these matters for himself and takes the proper steps to avoid losses from these and other sources which at first thought, appear insignificant, but which in reality are influential factors in determining on which side of the farmer's cash book the balance will be.

M. J. SHELTON.

The Selection for Breeding.

"When I go to select sheep for breeding," says J. E. Wing in Sheep Breeder, "the first consideration is the form. I had much rather have a neat, shapely sheep than a rougher, overgrown one. After form I seek evidences of vigor, of constitution and stamina. These are vital to a breeding flock. Without them the other qualities cannot be transmitted. Next, I consider the fleece. I think a handsome fleece, free from kemp, covering neatly the points of the sheep, is a very pretty thing and helps greatly the appearance and selling qualities of the flock. That wool is low is true; so is mutton. I am not denying that a sheep that grew no wool at all might reach the maximum of profit from the feeder's point of view, but we will not soon come to that. Lastly I consider the size, and probably, other things being equal, I should choose among the larger specimens. I would avoid, however, selecting ewes that were of a larger or distinct type from my own. With the ram it would be different. His disproportionate size would be small objection.

"Suppose, in our unthinking striving for size, we were to be successful, each year seeing a marked increase in the size of our sheep, when the sheep approached the size of the cow, what would be the gain? How many shepherds would prefer a flock of such animals?"

The Dairy Cow.

Several years since, says the Practical Farmer, when Gov. Hoard announced his theory of the specific temperament of dairy cows, he had few disciples, and was quite roundly laughed at by those who believed milk was found in all forms, quite as profitable in one as the other, provided the same food and care was bestowed upon the several forms. With

it was another general belief that the quality of milk a cow gave was the result of food, and a brindle cow, if fed as well as a Jersey would be as good a butter maker. The world looks at this matter differently now and not a man to-day will stand up, or a dairy paper announce, other than profitable milk giving with dairy type and temperament. At the start the governor named this function nervous energy, which in many cases caused an erroneous impression, totally different from what its author intended, but substituting dairy temperament as descriptive, it has called the theory of ten years ago to become the accepted doctrine of to day.

Just where the dividing line always is between beef and milk temperaments is often, in individual cows, quite hard to determine, but when a hundred cows are compared, this line is easily found in 95 of them, and the remaining five, if tested for a year with scales and a fat tester, would be less difficult to define. Some of the chief promoters of the temperament doctrine now are busily engaged in classifying it, or rather subdividing it, so that there now seems to be a sort of trinity combination about it. Prof. Curtiss, of Iowa, and Haecker, of Minnesota, being its chief priests at present, the latter having added a "muscular" temperament to it, to apply to a class of dairy cows that cannot be fattened at all, all the nutrients fed to them going, if not to milk, to the muscular system. Of course, all of us have thin, sharky cows, that all "go to" milk or wickedness, but the cause for it is now announced by Prof. Haecker, and with all the more proof, as he himself is one of the kind that has all the nutrients of

his food deposited in his nerves and muscles, never any going to visible fat. Hear what he has to say :

Take an animal with a long spinal column, a long neck, generally a long tail, thin flanks, and an animal of that description you can feed all you want to and it will never get fat. You might give me a half a dozen meals a day and I wouldn't get fat. My temperaments forbid it. Now in the third kind of a cow, the nervous temperament dominates and it will not let the nutrients in the blood go to the muscular system or the vital system, but they are conducted down through the udder. You will always notice that the best cow always dreads cold the most. The best cow will always come to the barn door first to come in. Simply because the nutrients are not distributed over the body in the form of flesh, as with the beef animal, or in the muscular system. What we want is a dairy cow, one in which the muscular system has become dormant.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE
KANSAS STATE BOARD OF
AGRICULTURE.

F. D. COBURN, SECTY.

Topeka, Kansas.

These are answers to questions by Mr. Coburn, from gentlemen who now are and have been for many years giving closest study, combined with practice, to all matters connected with dairying and dairy-stock husbandry in the U. S.

What quantity of butter or cheese ought a cow to yield in a year to be rightly regarded as profitable for the dairy?

Hoard.—Not less than 250 pounds of butter or 500 pounds of cheese.

Haecker.—300 pounds of butter and 500 pounds of cheese.

Wallace.—At least 200 pounds ; strive for 300.

Wilson.—It depends upon locality and cost of feed ; 200 is tolerable.

Dean.—The standard of production in our dairy is 6,000 pounds of milk, or 250 pounds of butter, or 600 pounds of cheese.

Wing.—Of butter 250 pounds, and cheese 625 pounds.

Goodrich.—Two hundred and fifty pounds of butter or 570 pounds of cheese, though 200 pounds of butter or 450 pounds of cheese would probably pay for the keeping and work.

Alvord.—From 250 to 300 pounds of butter and 550 to 600 of cheese.

Gurler.—The minimum of butter should be 250 pounds ; of cheese, 600 pounds.

Gould.—Of butter, 250 pounds and above ; of cheese, 600 pounds and above.

Curtiss.—Not less than 200 pounds of butter, or 350 to 400 of cheese.

Dodge.—Of butter, 250 to 350 pounds.

Dawley.—This depends much on the cost of keep and the prices of the product. I cannot afford to keep a cow that makes less than 300 pounds of butter per year, and I set the standard at this and 5,000 pounds of milk.

Mathieson.—Not less than 250 pounds of butter, or its equivalent in cheese.

Carlyle.—A good dairy cow not above average size should produce, when liberally fed and carefully managed, at least 250 pounds of butter or from 500 to 600 pounds of cheese annually.

Adams.—It depends on the cost of feed. Ordinarily the minimum should be 250 pounds of butter and 500 pounds of cheese.

Boardman.—The value of feed and the price of butter would enter in, but I

would not consider a cow that produced less than 250 pounds of butter per year profitable enough to be permanently retained. The mark should be for 300 pounds or more.

Brandt.—Butter, 250 pounds, and up to as much more as she will make.

Morgan.—In Kansas, 150 will pay, under present conditions ; this is about the average production of butter per cow for Kansas ; am not posted as to cheese.

Nissly.—About 275 pounds of butter.

Jones.—From 250 to 300 pounds of butter and 500 to 600 pounds of cheese.

Eyth.—Not less than 200 pounds of butter or 450 pounds of cheese.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, 1896.

In his fourth annual report the Secretary of Agriculture reviews the appropriations and expenditures for the Department, and shows that with \$280,000 which may be saved from the appropriations for the current fiscal year, there will have been covered back into the Treasury since March 7, 1893, over \$2,000,000 out of the total amount appropriated of \$11,179,453.45.

Clearances were issued to 819 vessels carrying cattle and sheep. Of the cattle there were tagged for export 377,639 and 422,603 inspected sheep were exported. The percentage of loss in transit was considerably less than ever before.

Mr. Morton urges strongly that the Government inspection should be extended to all animals intended for human food, whether for consumption in the United States or abroad, but he maintains that the cost of this inspection should be paid by the packers, the value

of their product being directly enhanced by such inspection and certification.

The total consumption of meat in Great Britain for the year was 1,100,000 tons, 75 per cent of which was produced at home, the remaining 25 per cent being imported.

Of live meat arriving in the United Kingdom during the first six months of 1896, the United States supplied 75.10 per cent of the cattle and 45.26 per cent of the sheep. Of cattle Argentina furnished 15.50 per cent. and over 50 per cent of the sheep. The testimony of the Department representatives abroad is that cattle from the United States arrive in English ports in excellent condition. The Glasgow market is especially commended to American shippers, as in that city cattle from the United States compete with the very highest quality of British animals.

The shipment of American horses to England is steadily increasing. In 1893 Great Britain took 13,737 American horses, nearly 23,000 in 1894, and 34,000 in 1895, but during the first nine months of 1896 more American horses were shipped into England than in any previous twelve months.

The Secretary strongly recommends more widespread instruction in the teaching of farm economics and the importance of markets. It is a legitimate function of the Department to place before the farmers as many facts in relation to these subjects as it is possible to obtain. In furtherance of this object, the Section of Foreign Markets was created March 20, 1894. The rapid development of our agricultural resources has resulted in an annual production far in excess of the consuming capacity of our popula-

tion. The disposal of this surplus is a great problem. The solution lies in the creation of markets across the sea.

The seeds distributed gratuitously by the Government during the present fiscal year weighed 230,000 tons and occupied thirty mail cars in transit. The cost of carrying them through the mails was over \$70,000. Enough seed was sent out gratuitously to plant 115 square miles of garden. Each Congressman received enough to plant 163½ acres. For the current year, at present prices, the amount required by Congress to be expended in the purchase of seed will make each Congressman's quota double what it was last year. The Secretary sincerely regrets this unnecessary and wasteful expenditure of public moneys and hopes Congress may in good time put a stop thereto.

Seventy two per cent of the farms in the United States occupied by their owners are absolutely free from mortgages or other incumbrances. Out of each 1,000 farms but 282 are mortgaged and three-fourths of the money represented by the mortgages is for the purchase of the farms or for money borrowed to improve them. Secretary Morton refutes the idea prevailing that the farms of the West and South are more heavily burdened with mortgages than those of the East and Northeast. States along the North Atlantic, he says, are quite heavily incumbered with farm mortgages, and New Jersey carries a debt of this kind greater in proportion to its farm valuations than any State in the Union. The frequent claim that the farmers are almost universally in debt, despondent, and suffering, he declares to be without any foundation, a belittlement of agri-

culture, and an indignity to every intelligent and practical farmer. The farmers are not mendicants nor wards of the Government to be treated to annuities, but the representatives of the oldest, most honorable, most essential occupation of the human race, upon which all other vocations depend for subsistence and prosperity. The farmer is the copartner of the elements, his intelligently directed efforts are in unison with the light and heat of the sun, and the result of his labors represents the commingling of the raindrop and his own sweat.

Legislation can neither plow nor plant. The intelligent, practical, and successful farmer needs no aid from the Government. The ignorant, impractical, and indolent farmer deserves none. It is not the business of the Government to legislate in behalf of any class of citizens because they are engaged in any specific calling, no matter how essential the calling may be to the needs and comforts of civilization. Lawmakers can not erase natural laws nor restrict or efface the operation of economic laws. It is a beneficent arrangement of the order of things and the conditions of human life that legislators are not permitted to repeal, amend, or revise the laws of production and distribution.

During the fiscal year just ended the exported products of American farms aggregated \$570,000,000, an increase of \$17,000,000 over the preceding year. In spite of this there was a falling off in the percentage of agricultural products exported to the total exports, but this was due to the unprecedented sale abroad of American manufactured goods. The largest market for our products is admitted to be the home market, but the

export trade is the regulator, the balance wheel for domestic trade. It follows that the interest of the manufacturer as well as of the farmer is found in the most rapid possible increase of the export of farm products. General prosperity depends absolutely upon agricultural prosperity, and any commercial system which will increase with celerity, and extend with certainty, the export of our farm products will be of the utmost advantage to agriculture and all those interested in its profitable expansion. That political economy which best advances the interest of the agriculturist furnishes the best impetus to the manufacturer of the United States, for his best customers are farmers and those who depend directly for profit upon the prosperity of farmers.

The principal market for American products is found in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and her colonies. These English-speaking people bought 58 per cent of all exports from the United States in the fiscal year 1896. Together with Germany, France, Holland and Belgium they purchased 81.9 per cent of our entire output, leaving 18.2 per cent for the rest of the world.

A NAIL IN THE FOOT.

Having recently had an experience with a nail in the foot of one of my horses, I relate it for the benefit of your readers, as this frequently occurs and often results disastrously, writes a correspondent to Country Gentleman.

One day when I was in town with the team, one of them all at once commenced to hobble along on three feet. I had been getting a load of bran, and just started out from the mill, when he

showed the difficulty in walking. I at once got off the wagon, and, picking up the foot, discovered a piece of wood about two inches square and an inch thick fast to the under side of it inside the shoe. My surprise was intensified when I found that an eight-penny nail held the block of wood in place, and it took considerable effort to loosen it. As soon as it was removed (and put where it could do no further mischief), I started the horse, and, as he showed no sign of lameness, came on home. A further examination resulted in finding no trace of a nail hole, as the hard, rubber-like substance had closed as soon as the nail was removed, so after putting some turpentine inside the lifted foot we left it, awaiting further developments. There seemed to be no soreness and there certainly was no lameness for at least ten days; then the horse commenced to limp a little. An examination resulted in nothing which would indicate a sore spot, and repeated trials failed to find the place where the nail went in. But as the horse continued to get lamer I realized that something must be done, and at once. So after cleansing the foot thoroughly the point of a sharp jack-knife was used to try once more to locate the nail hole. This time we were successful, and after cutting a funnel-shaped opening with the knife around the hole, followed it up some distance into the foot and succeeded in getting a little discharge. Previous to this, when the lameness began, we had used turpentine, as it is very penetrating, and tar, but now we removed the latter and pounded up a quantity of onions for a good, thick poultice. I say we pounded the onions, but rather we put them through a meat

chopper, which reduced them to a pulp much better than any other manner of doing it. The poultice was spread on a piece of a grain bag and the cloth brought up over the hoof and securely tied in place. A good, thick bed of straw was put in the stall, so the tramping of the horse would not burst out the cloth. One of my neighbors had just lost a horse from lockjaw caused by such an accident, and I fully realized the danger. Horses are cheap, it is true, but no one likes to lose one, especially one of a good team. The poultice was removed twice a day and a fresh one put on, as I did not know of anything better to draw out poison from any wound or bruise. At the end of the second day the lameness was less noticeable and the fever in the foot going down, but we continued the onion poultice a day or two longer and then when the horse was let loose he kicked and played like a colt. So the danger was past and the horse saved. Onions are unexcelled as a poultice in any case where there is danger of blood poisoning, either in man or beast, and if anything happens with us either out-doors or in which seems to need anything of the kind we never hesitate to prepare a poultice like the one described.

The onions must be made very fine and used at least an inch thick. We make a cheesecloth bag where it is simply to be bound on, and with needle and coarse thread stitch back and forth several times through the mass to prevent the poultice from slipping to one end. This treatment has never failed to give relief.

Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.

Value of Agricultural Colleges.

The Agricultural College is finding its proper position and purpose. For as it is the well fitted student who enters into the world's work in other vocations far in advance of the less well-furnished recruits, so it will be the educated young farmer who will make the shining mark in his industry, who will make examples to others, and who will have a crowd of imitators who will follow as he leads. And as in other walks of life, the incompetents will fall out by the way.

These considerations should have weight with those farmers who have sons and daughters to succeed them. The education of a thorough farmer will by no means unfit a young man for other occupations in life. The ranks of all the professions have been recruited by men from the farms, and it will be so in the future. But the education needed to make a successful farmer will be no less than that necessary to make a successful man in other industries, just as many successful lawyers, merchants, doctors, and mechanics have let a bright light fall on their track as farmers, leading their neighbors into the broad way to success by their example. For as in the old days the brightest examples of mankind—statesmen, lawyers, soldiers even—made the most successful farmers and gave to us some of the most useful essays and lectures on agriculture, so it will be again, for all experience, old and present, goes to show that a good farmer needs to know about as much of all practical knowledge of common things as any other man in any other profession. Does not all this, which is not to be questioned, put the common rural school first and the college next in the forefront of the educational needs of farmers' children?

Treatment of Ringbone

Ringbone is not in itself a serious disease, if it can justly be called a disease at all. It is an irregular growth of bony matter around the coronet, or the ankle-joint of the horse. If there is no inflammation there is no soreness, but there may be some stiffness of the joint which is an impediment to its proper motion. When there is conspicuous lameness, the joint will be found hot, and tender to pressure, and then the severe pain will be apt to affect the general health of the animal by impairing its rest. It is incurable, for the reason that the growth of bone cannot be removed, although the inflammation may be, and ease given by the right treatment. If there is no excess of bone, but merely soreness on pressure of the coronet, especially at the sides, it is cured by the use of blisters applied as soon as the heat has been removed by cold bathing and wet bandages, which will be increased in effect by adding salt to the water. Then rest will complete the cure. When the bone has become distorted by the deposit of soft cellular bony tissue, this same treatment is resorted to until the pain is removed, when the foot will be relieved by the use of a high-heeled shoe and a short toe, if the horse walks with the toe on the ground, and the reverse if he walks on the heel. This disease is hereditary, and an animal suffering from it should not be used for breeding. In choosing a sire this should be inquired into, and only a perfectly sound animal be used. Of course, this also applies to the mare, even to a greater degree.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

Barley as Horse Food.

For the purpose of testing the value of barley as a horse food, 120 cart horses belonging to the Birmingham Corporation, all of the same class and all doing as nearly as possible the same kind and amount of work, were divided into two lots of sixty each, and all were weighed. Each lot received daily per head 13 lb. hay, 3 lb. beans and 8 lb. maize, while in addition the one lot received 8 lb. barley and the other lot 8 lb. oats per head. The experiment began on October 1st. On November 21st it was reported that the horses on barley appeared to be doing quite as well as those on oats. The daily allowance was continued to January 31st, 1895, when the animals were weighed, the barley-fed horses showing an average decrease of 28 lb. each, and the oat-fed horses a decrease of only 18 lb. each. The general reduction in weight was attributed to the severe character of the winter of 1894-95 and the consequent heavy work of the horses. In each lot the daily ration was increased by the addition of 1 lb. hay and 1 lb. beans per head per day up to March 30th, when the horses were again weighed. The oat-fed horses were now found to have recovered only 3 lb. of the previous loss, whereas the barley-fed horses had recovered 14 lb. of their loss. The net result thus was that on March 30th, 1895, the barley-fed horses were on the average 14 lb. lighter than on October 1st, 1894, whilst the oat-fed horses were 15 lb. lighter. It may be said, therefore, that no appreciable difference was discoverable so far as weight was concerned, nor could any distinction be detected as regards general condition and staying powers. The health of the one

lot was equal to that of the other, and the horses on barley were as free from colic as those on oats. The general conclusion arrived at is that so long as a good sound corn is employed it is immaterial in feeding cart horses whether barley or oats is the grain used, the chief consideration being their relative cost. Owing to the lower relative value of barley, the entire Corporation stud of 400 horses were put on barley in place of oats on April 1st, 1895, and continued to be fed in this way till April 1st, 1896, and the general results were never more satisfactory than during that time. It should be mentioned that this experiment took place in 1894, when the relatively low price of feeding barley rendered the time favorable.—*Cable.*

Bulletin 24, of South Carolina station, gives results of analyses of commercial fertilizers. The South Carolina law makes void notes given in payment for fertilizers that fall below the guaranteed value.

Of 63 brands of mixed fertilizers analyzed, only two were of less value than the guarantee, and these but slightly, while some ran as much as \$5 per ton over the guaranteed value. Of 23 samples of acid phosphate analyzed, one fell slightly below the guarantee, while others went as much as \$3 over the guarantee. Of 6 samples of kainit some went \$2.30 over and none under the guarantee.

That is, some of these fertilizers contained enough more nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash than the guarantee to amount to sums given at the market prices of these elements when sold in the raw state. These fertilizers all sold for more than their real value, but most of

them passed greater value than their guaranteed composition would indicate.

In the raw, unmixed material, the several elements cost at retail in Charleston, the past season, as follows: Nitrogen, in sulphate of ammonia, $15\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb.; in dried blood, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cts.; in nitrate of soda, 12 cts., and in cotton seed meal, 12 cts. Phosphoric acid, $4\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb.; Potash in sulphate of potash, 5 cts. per lb.; in Kainit, $4\frac{3}{4}$; in muriate of potash $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Humus in the Soil.

Professor Bailey, of Cornell (N. Y.) station, took a sample of soil from a barren clay plat on which beans were making a sickly growth, and another from an adjoining plat lying down in a draw and on which beans were growing luxuriously, and had both samples analyzed. The chemist found that the barren clay soil was richer in potash and phosphoric acid than the other, and as beans gather nitrogen from the air, it should have produced a finer growth than the other soil. But it was deficient in humus (decaying vegetable matter) and was hard and lumpy, while the soil from the lower plat held an abundance of humus and was fine, soft and friable. Hence, in this case, the difference in productiveness was due wholly to a difference in physical texture of the soil, and not chemical fertility. It plainly shows that chemical analysis does not indicate the productiveness of a soil, but is of secondary importance. It also shows that it is a waste of chemical fertilizers to apply them to a soil of poor texture and deficient in humus. A heavy clay soil may be ruined by plowing when too wet, causing it to bake into hard lumps. Such soils should

be underdrained, if necessary, and then supplied with humus by green manuring or by heavy applications of barn lot manure. In truth, humus is of the very first importance in all soils. It enables loose sand to retain moisture, and prevents loss of soluble fertility by leaching, since it absorbs such fertility as a sponge absorbs water, and holds it till the roots of the crops take it up.

Catch Crops in Drought Seasons.

Mr. R. F. Woodcock, Rougham, Suffolk, has given very valuable testimony in the *Agricultural Gazette* (England), on this subject. He says:—"This year has been a very dry one, but I am glad to say my catch crops have been a great success. In fact, but for them I should have been starved out long ago, for the meadow land has all been as bare as a road for weeks, where in a wet season there would have been plenty of food. How are we to keep a big head of stock but by making the land produce more and more and every crop of the best. Don't be satisfied with one crop in the year, but get two, three or four, if possible. That's how to keep stock, and stock is money." Mr. Woodcock appears to farm rather a stiff soil, yet he remarks, "I have a good succession of crops on very heavy soil. My early crops of turnips sown in April failed from fly three times, yet came at last, and eight other breadths grew splendid crops of different sorts a great deal above the average. All the eight were planted again, and one second crop of maize has been cut and will be planted a third time. Of course, all early sown roots are the forwardest this year, but I think the later sown ones in some cases are quite as good where care

wastaken in cultivating to keep the moisture in. I am awfully glad to say every acre of my 80 acres of roots, mangels, swedes, cabbages and turnips are a full crop, and in fact, I never had such regular plants or ones that looked more healthy." The fact is, that when farmers do as Mr. Woodcock by putting in another crop as soon as a matured one is fed off or cut, the moisture is kept into the land by the crops shading it, and roots consequently succeed better than by the long fallow system.—J. D.

For the Maryland Farmer.

SMALL FARMS.

The census of 1890 shows an increase in large farms greater than in the small ones. This is partly because of the amount of public lands which have been thrown open for settlement during the ten years previous to the taking of the census, and partly to the absorbing of many small holdings by the capitalists, who have loaned money on homesteads and been forced to take them in payment of their loans, and so merged them into their greater holdings. The increase, however, in small farms has been great enough to show that in our older settled States a growing conviction is prevalent that small farms are one of the best remedies against the hard times which are afflicting the farmers. The farmers cannot look for any immediate change in this respect, and they must cut down the cost of production by doing away, as far as possible, with hired help, and using all the aids for cultivation which the times afford.

Small farms of from twenty to forty acres, which the farmer and his family can themselves manage, and upon which they can bestow enough labor and fer-

tilizer to bring the best crops, are the only solution of the difficulty. From this acreage the farmer can produce enough for his own immediate wants and those of his family and the labor item and a great part of the fertilizer bill are dispensed with.

This area also implies a more intense system of farming increasing largely the yield per acre, instead of the usual skimming over a vast surface with inadequate tillage and generally poor returns. The farmer always does better work himself than when he depends largely upon hired help, no matter how close a supervision he may exercise over the help. Farm help are a peculiar class and very often honestly believe they know better than their employer what to do and how to do it, and will always take the liberty of doing things in their own way in spite of any instructions to the contrary. The farmer naturally works in the best manner according to his knowledge, and gives to his acres, if they be but few, that application and attention which will bring about the best results.

We frequently hear farmers who are used to the old way of doing things remark that a farm of less than two hundred acres will not pay for working. And we quite as frequently see a farmer close beside him, who is prospering greatly on his forty acre farm. The farmer is running in debt, is anxious and troubled, while the latter takes life at its best having a fair balance in bank.

The arguments are every year growing stronger in favor of small farms, which the owner with his own family help can cultivate thoroughly. The large farms, all through this region, which are not owned by city capitalists, who spend the warm months there, show the want of

money in their bankings and general surroundings; while the small farms are just the opposite in their neat appearance and the evidence of yearly improvements.

The encouragement which is now held out to farm immigrants to form colonies of small holdings—often only ten or twenty acres to a family—is founded upon the right principle, and will make of this people the most prosperous, self-sustaining yeomanry, and be a lasting benefit to our State. With our delightful climate, no better work can be advocated by us, than the breaking up of all our large tracts for the purpose of colonizing them with such farmers as are now prospering in Dorchester and Caroline Counties.

H.

For the Maryland Farmer.

IRRIGATION.

In lands where irrigation is a necessity, very little attention is paid to any other method of fertilizing; and if the writer understands the theory of Prof. Whitney, it is based upon the fact that the proper degree of moisture, governed by the nature of the soil as to retention of the water, is the great means of growing crops—every soil having sufficient elements to produce the crops which the varying retention of the moisture develops. It is in this way that the Professor virtually grows crops without the expenditure of money for fertilization, depending upon what in the ordinary language we call irrigation, or the regulation in a practical way of the moisture necessary to produce the crop.

In arid regions the subject of irrigation is one which absorbs all attention; but it is a question yet to be decided whether in the most favored it would not

prove equally valuable. The "New Agriculture," which based all its great results upon sub-irrigation, is only one method of applying the same general principle. This involved immense expense in the outset, but irrigation in its ordinary methods does not. That in every case in which it has been adopted by farmers, it has proved to be of large benefit, would suggest that where possible, it can be used with no danger of being a means of sinking capital without prospect of returns.

Water, simply water, used in a practical way, with ordinary skill and judgment, will accomplish wonders. R.

A Scientific Wonder.

A new invention that is a great wonder has just been patented by The Queen Butter Maker Co., of Cincinnati, who has invented a machine that will make butter in three to five minutes. The Queen Butter Maker is unlike any device that has ever been invented for churning. At the bottom of the Butter Maker is a screw propeller modeled exactly like the screw propeller used on the ocean steamer. The gearing of the machine makes 1600 revolutions of this propeller in a minute and agitates the cream a thousand times more strongly than the ordinary dasher churn. The immense agitation brings the butter instantly. We have watched the process; it is marvelous. The cream is placed in the churn and a few turns of a large wheel will separate the butter and it appears on the surface all gathered. No more standing an hour and a half or two hours over a churning. Anyone who is out of employment should not miss the opportunity. All you need to do is to make butter on churning day, and everyone will be sure to buy. In one neighborhood from twenty to thirty churns can easily be sold and the profit on these to agents will easily give them \$150 a month. When an agent makes butter in two or three minutes, before a farmer's wife, "the Handle of the Old Dasher Lifts Heavier than ever." Write the above firm for circulars and get the agency at once.

For the Maryland Farmer.

DOGS AND SHEEP.

A. E. ACWORTH.

There exists at the present day an antagonism to dogs on account of their supposed sheep killing propensity, as if all breeds, varieties and strains were addicted to it, when the truth is that but few dogs, in comparison with the great number kept, are guilty of the practice. In many sections they are the companions and aids of the herders and shepherds, and but for them few sheep or cattle could be raised. Children are bad or good much as they are trained, and dogs, man's faithful friends, are no exception to the rule.

As a matter of fact it is the mongrels and not those that are true bred that commit the depredations. Small dogs, and the small wire-haired terrier, are equally guilty with hounds and setters.

Dogs of villages, towns and cities are worse than those of the country from being confined, which makes them feverish and gives an unnatural thirst and morbid appetite so that they are disposed to wander from home and attack sheep, chickens, hogs, or anything that comes in their way, especially sheep, whose natural propensity is to fear and run from all that they have not been accustomed to see.

We once knew a finely bred hound that would, now and then, kill a sheep, but as he was fast, had good bottom, nose and note, he was bred from, and it made no matter how clear the mother and her ancestors had been of the habit, some one or more of every litter of his inherited it, or took after the sire.

Many setters and pointers have when young, a propensity to kill poultry,

the fault often descends to their offspring and the only way to avoid it is to raise from those that are free from this trait.

If sheep owners would inculcate by precept and practice the raising from dogs not given to "sheep killing," and of giving dogs free range of the yards in town, and of the lots and fields in the country, there would be little cause for complaint.

In this section where dogs "of high and low degree" run at large, we have not heard of their destroying a sheep or lamb for years. Should one be found the owner puts a summary end to him.

Mardela Springs.

THAYER'S BERRY BULLETIN.

DECEMBER, 1896.

Who Should Grow Berries?

First of all, farmers everywhere, for family use. Farmers must grow berries or do without. No one can grow them so cheaply as he.

They may be produced readily for picking, at two cents a quart.

The farmer saves cost of picking, packing, boxing, crating, freight, express and profits of growers.

He gets them at first cost, fresh from the vines, and to the extent of his own family has the best market in the world—A home market.

He can select the best land and location on his own farm, and is sure of a profit with half a crop.

Farmers can never have ideal homes without the fruit garden. It teaches the lesson of intensified farming, and results in better tillage, larger crops, better stock and improved methods in every way.

Good gardens and poor farms never keep company long.

The growing of berries for family use is easily done. The growing of berries largely, and selling them in good market, requires considerable skill and a special business tact.

Only those who have good location, good

market and a taste for the business should attempt it. Many small farmers so situated are making a success by commencing moderately and increasing acreage from season to season as experience warrants.

Berries should be grown by owners of all village homes, and acreage property in city and village may be profitably used for that purpose.

The market gardener selling his own products can often make an acre or two of berries very profitable.

They are suitable companions for their vegetable friends, and sell well together.

The business or professional man, almost broken with care, may recover health and strength in the pleasant walk of horticulture. It is restful to both mind and body.

Many women depend on their own efforts and are securing substantial aid from their garden; berries and flowers thrive best under the gentle touch of women.

Many a bright boy may receive his first incentive to business and earn his first money by growing berries or vegetables. Give them a patch of ground and encourage them in this work.

The amateur growing berries for pleasure also gets close to the heart of nature and in common with every worker of the soil may receive her smile.

M. A. THAYER,
Sparta, Wis.

Duck Raising.

It is both economical and sensible to raise ducks. A great deal of the coarse, vegetable food used in a family, with small potatoes and a little grain is all that is required to keep a small flock in thrift the year through. Ducklings mature early in their lives; one would not feel the time passing before they are ready for market. At five or six months old, they will, with ordinary care, dress ten or twelve pounds per pair, and give besides a nice lot of feathers, which can be sold at a fair price or be used to in-

crease the family stock of beds and pillows. Ducks are easily kept from the shell, like chicks and poults, they are industrious foragers and thrive rapidly. Their keen appetites, capacious craws and strong digestive organs enable them to assimilate any kind of course or refuse food. They are at home in the stubble field, gleanings what the reaper left behind; will turn into a pasture and be contented on grass, and they are happy in a pond, or brook, or marsh, diving in the mud, searching for animal, fish, or insect food, larvæ and vegetation. They do not require an expensive domicile for their use. Being generous feeders, they grow right along when they once get a start, and their predisposition to mature early is one of the best recommendations in favor of the general cultivation of ducks for the market or table.

How to Burn Charcoal for Hogs.

Begin by laying two stout logs parallel to each other, each about four feet long. Lay the cordwood sticks across these so as to make a sort of grate to start the fire on. From one side of this grate lay large sticks parallel to each other and about a foot apart to make the main draft hole, and cover with short pieces of wood. This draft must extend to the outside of the pile. Now set the wood on end, beginning on the middle of the grate first made and leaning together at the top, so as to make a rounded conical pile as large as you want. Now cover the whole with sods, except the draft opening and some smaller openings around the sides of the base, leaving the chimney open. Now, by stuffing straw and inflammable matter down the chimney and dropping coals

on it, you can start it to burning. Keep the sides well covered with earth and watch it day and night. So long as the smoke comes thick and white it is burning all right, but if it gets clear and blue the wood is burning too fast and some of the draft holes must be stopped. When the combustion is complete, cover the whole tightly with earth and let it stand for a day or so. Then pull it to pieces and wet the hot mass to prevent it taking fire again.—W. F. Massey, in the *Practical Farmer*.

Bees and Agriculture.

In *The Spectator*—a California periodical—was published a short time ago a story of an old man and his faithful companion who lived high up on the mountain side. Their only occupation was that of keeping bees, from the products of which they were enabled to live comfortably.

In the valley below were a number of farms and orchards. In the summer-time the bees from the mountains visited the valley and gathered large quantities of honey from the blossoms of the apple, the clover, and the corn, in turn scattering the pollen and more effectually fertilizing the flowers, enabling the farmers to gather abundant harvests. In the fall, when the bees could no longer gather nectar from the flowers, they visited the cider-press, and often sipped the juice from the grapes that had burst from over-ripeness, or which had been punctured by other insects or the birds.

The farmers regarded the little bees as great pests, and demanded that the old man must abandon his occupation. Failing to comply with their demands, they set fire to his little apiary, and barely

escaped with his life himself and companion went to dwell in another country.

The next year the crops were shorter than ever before; the clover yielded only a half crop of seed, the fruit was scrawny, and the ears of corn were not so full and plump as usual.

In the old man's deserted little garden there chanced to fall a single seed of Canada thistle. It grew and multiplied a thousand fold. The next year the increase was a thousand times a thousand. When the autumn winds blew from the northwest the thistledown was scattered broadcast over the farms in the valley, and ere the farmers were aware their land was beyond redemption.

The thistles and mortgages took the farms, and their once prosperous owners moved away.

The old man returned with his bees to his mountain home. The product of his apiary was two fold as much as ever before. But the bees gathered not the honey from the clover and the corn, but from the thistles, and Spanish-needles, and golden-rod and blackberry vines that had taken possession of the valley farms.

There should be no conflict between bee-keepers and farmers or fruit-growers, but each should welcome the other, and thus be mutually helpful. How often has it been shown that bees are almost invaluable in the fullest pollination of the blossoms that ultimately produce fruit in abundance, and which without their aid might yield but little, if any.—*American Bee Journal*.

W TED—FAITHFUL MEN AND Women to travel for responsible established house in Maryland. Salary \$780 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer,

FARM ITEMS.

A crow will destroy seven hundred thousand insects every year.

Manuring the lawn should be commenced as soon as the ground is frozen sufficiently hard to carry the horse and wagon.

The shedding of the hair is a natural function of all domestic animals, except the sheep, which will retain its fleece for two years if it is not shorn, after which it, too, sheds.

Fall ploughing is almost essential for the early vegetable garden. Spread on plenty of manure and turn it under. The result next summer will convert you to fall ploughing.

If the teats are soiled, when you are ready to milk, wash them and then rub dry before milking. If wet, the skin will chafe and break, causing unpleasant and dangerous sores.

When feeding dairy cows with roots, they must never be given just before milking, or the strong flavor will be absorbed in the milk; they must be given after milking, and then this flavor will have more or less passed away before milking again.

Are you raising and selling beef? Then why not have thoroughbred Black Polled Angus stock and sell an animal alive at a good price occasionally? The hides of those you dress will bring a big price, as nothing to-day makes a more beautiful robe.

The tendency of sows to eat their young is caused by their being fed on food that is too concentrated, or by a lack of exercise. A mixture of bran and ground oats, with some roots or grass fed previous to farrowing, will prevent this unnatural desire.

Horses are social beings, and like to see each other. Where box stalls are used (and they are infinitely preferable to close stalls) they should not be shut off from each other—an iron grating between the stalls being much better than boards or planks, even in the case of stallions.

Leaves should be gathered when a little damp, but not wet. Drive the rick wagon into an open space in the woods, rake the leaves into heaps, gather them by compact armfuls, and pack tightly into the wagon. The hay wagon will hold a large quantity of moist leaves carefully packed and tramped down once or twice.

The Kansas Experiment Station has been experimenting with pigs sheltered and without shelter. The sheltered pigs made a gain of 1 lb. of flesh for every 5 lb. of corn fed, but the unsheltered pigs made no gain at all. The station also refers to the necessity of having shelter in summer, as the animals suffer as well from too much heat as from too much cold.

The hog has been called the "mortgage lifter." The man who knows how to handle hogs, and stays with the business year in and year out, can hardly fail to prosper. Some years, on account of cholera or very low prices, the profits, if any, may be small, but in a series of years it will be found that they will pay 8 years out of every 10.

The shoeing of farm horses should receive more consideration than it gets—many blacksmiths ruining the feet of horses by rasping off great portions of the outer crust and cutting out too much of the sole. These are points which should be let alone. Let him cut down the heels well, so as to promote expansion of the foot, and drive as few nails as possible into the frog. Too little shoeing may be bad, but too much shoeing is infinitely worse.

Calves will generally pay for fattening, but all good cow calves, from good mothers, should be weaned, and if our stock is to be kept up, numbers of bull calves for bullocks should be weaned as well. They should never be tied up when being weaned, but be allowed to run loose in a large house or shed, and be kept clean and dry. To prevent husk and quarter evil they should be kept in at night till more than a year old, at any rate from the middle of September, and always have access to pure water and the best of hay. Things neglected or starved when young seldom thrive afterwards.

The Selection of Beef Cattle.

"From time to time much discussion has taken place on the merits of various breeds of cattle suitable for the butcher and packer. In discussing the various qualities of different breeds prejudice has often had a great deal to do with many of the opinions put forth," so quotes the National Previsioner. "The writer has heard many of these opinions expressed, but nearly always from the farmers' standpoint, the butcher never or seldom being asked his opinion on the different points suitable to his end of the business. When the farmer has yarded his cattle the butcher can express himself; this, of course, when his opinion cuts no figure, the stock being there, bred and fed, without taking into consideration his requirements in the least degree. As a matter of fact, very few butchers have any opinion to express. All he looks for is smoothness, apparent condition and quality, and, as nearly as possible, tries to get cattle which will dress the most beef net to the gross live weight and cares little and knows less about the breeding, whether Shorthorn, Hereford, Polled Angus or any other breed. It is the breed of the beast, however, gives him what he wants, viz., the greatest percentage of prime cuts and the minimum of coarse cuts. It is time our breeders looked into this matter, for fear they fall into the error of raising overfat and lumpy cattle, and make a study of breeding and feeding and give us the most beef without excess of fat. The writer has had a lifetime experience in feeding and packing cattle and, taken all in all, the Hereford and cross gives the best results. The Shorthorn and Durham were in great favor in England and in this

country for many years, but for the past few years the Hereford and Polled Angus have been more in favor among breeders and feeders, as, in truth, they should be. Some years ago, when there was great rivalry between the breeders of the Durham and Hereford, there arose a dispute as to the merits of each breed as beef cattle. A three year old steer of each class was brought together at the Chicago Fat Stock Show and two judges who were breeders and who knew their business, were appointed to decide the argument. One pinned his faith on the Hereford and the other on the Durham, and, of course, could render no decision. At this stage the writer was, by mutual consent, asked to make the award from a practical butcher's standpoint, the decision to be final. After carefully sizing up the steers, which were both splendid specimens, the decision was rendered in favor of the Hereford, and the judges were shown the superior points in the award over the Durham to their satisfaction. Both animals were killed in the exposition building and cut up next day. The Hereford dressed seventy-two pounds to the 100 and the Durham sixty-nine pounds. The percentage of fine cuts in favor of the Hereford was 54. The writer proved this by many tests in the same breed of cattle, the results invariably been the same as given. Now and again the Durham will forge ahead, but cannot hold its own with the Hereford and Polled Angus and their crosses which cattle are superior in every respect, being hardy, short legged, good hustlers, good feeders and mature early. As we now have more competition in the markets of Europe than we had twenty years ago, both the Argentine and Australia

coming well to the front (aside from the fact that this country can produce considerably more than the requirements of home use), it behooves us to look to our laurels and keep the lead we have established by judicious breeding and feeding. We (nor any of European customers) do not want heavy, coarse and lumpy cattle, but clean, smooth, two to three-year-olds, 1,200 to 1,400 pounds beef, full of flesh. The great trouble with our American beef is that it is too fat and does not have enough muscle; too much corn, as with hogs, resulting in a superabundance of grease, and that of inferior quality."

SHALL WE WINTER PLOW?

The question of winter plowing, says A. T. McKelvey, in *Prairie Farmer*, is one that should receive the earnest consideration of every thoughtful farmer. In many states the work is engaged in thoughtlessly and without due consideration, and the resultant loss would seem enormous if represented by figures. The objects sought for by fall and winter plowing are, first, to avoid the rush of spring work, and, second, to mellow stubborn soil by exposure to alternate freezing and thawing. In some districts winter plowing is a necessity. On the limestone hills of Ohio or in the blue clay sections of the State, the ground could scarcely be made tillable unless it was subjected to the mellowing influence of hard freezing. But on the loose prairie soils of the West and the mellow bottom lands of the East there is a vast waste of fertility without any compensating advantages. When soil is exposed to wind and weather for a period of five or six months there is a constant loss of

plant food from leaching and liberation. The nitrates, the most costly element of plant food—that for which we pay from 12 to 15 cents per pound in the form of commercial fertilizers, are constantly leaching away when exposed to rains and floods. Nature teaches us the necessity of protecting the soil. If a field is left bare for a single season nature will speedily shield it by a friendly covering of weeds. But if man exposes the soil to the weather when plant life is dormant nature cannot perform her friendly work. Wherefore, it seems to me that no consideration of haste should prompt a farmer to plow loose mellow soil in the fall or winter that might be carried over till spring without the resultant loss of plant food. If the winter is open the ground thus broken becomes so sodden and baked that it will require nearly as much labor to loosen it up as would have been expended in the plowing. To my mind the only conditions that should prompt a farmer to practice fall and winter plowing would be the possession of a stubborn clay or limestone soil.

The *British Dairy Farmer* says that the largest butter merchant in Copenhagen, Denmark, sent to London, every week, \$50,000 worth of butter. This merchant declared that the finest butter in the world was made in Denmark. The dairy is replete with the latest and best machinery. The farmers cultivate their land and feed their cattle in precisely the same way, and each farmer is a check upon the other, so that there is uniformity of quality, and it is because the Danish butter is of uniformly excellent quality that it finds a market all over the world.



THE ANGORA.

The latest fashionable pet is seen in the above beautiful representation of the Angora Cat. It is, of course, when pure bred and carefully reared that it is seen in perfection. So great has become the popular demand for these pets that one New England breeder during the year 1895, sold and shipped 3,690; the number will be still larger for the present year.

The color of the one pictured above is Orange and White. The following description of the pure stock is worth a reading :

"Angoras vary in form, color and disposition and the quality of their hair, which on some specimens is more woolly than on others. They vary also in the shape and length of the tail, the ears and the size of the eyes. The standard calls for a small, orange shaped head, with not too long a nose, large, brilliant eyes of a

color in harmony with that of the fur, ears rather small and rounded, with a tuft of hair on the apex, and a very full, flowing mane about the head and neck.

The body should be long and graceful, covered with long, silky hair of a curling tendency. The legs should be of moderate length and in proportion to the body, the paws sparsely covered with hair; still, a tuft of hair growing out from between the toes is an indication of high breeding. The tail should be long and flat, with broom-like hair, which, if abundant, correspondingly increases the cat's value. The richness of coloring is another important point of the animal."

We are favored with the above cut from Robert Kent James, of Walnut Ridge Farms, Boston, Mass., with whom our readers may correspond in reference to this favorite strain of The Cat.

The Horn Fly.

This cattle pest is the small black fly which for the past four years has been very numerous throughout the South. A native of Southern Europe, it was introduced into New Jersey in 1887 and is now well established in all the States east of the Rocky Mountains. During the past three years it has not been as numerous in the Northeastern States as formerly, but in the South there has been no noticeable decrease in the number of the pest. The flies suck the blood from the animals and cause a large decrease in the milk supply. Such being the case the matter of prevention becomes of much importance.

REMEDIES

for this insect must be either the application to the animals of some substance to keep the flies off, or some substance used to kill the flies, and thus lessen their number in the particular locality. We have found that the best application to apply to the animals for keeping the flies off consists of two parts of any cheap oil and one part of thin tar, to which may be added a little crude carbolic acid. This should be applied to the backs and sides of the animals by means of a large brush, and will keep the flies off for about four days. The method which we practice for killing the flies consists of a spray of kerosene mechanically mixed with water, or a kerosene emulsion applied at the milking time—at night. The mechanical mixture is obtained by means of a special knapsack pump for such purpose. To make the emulsion, take one part of sour milk and two parts of kerosene, run through a spray pump, pumping the mixture back into itself. When thoroughly mixed, dilute with nine

parts of water. The cattle should be given daily spraying with the emulsion for a period of eight days, after which the flies will have almost entirely disappeared and the spraying need not be again repeated until the flies become numerous. One series of spraying during a season is generally sufficient, however. In a dairy herd the spraying method is much the best remedy, as it will kill out the flies in that particular locality, and they will not go from one herd to another, as a rule, unless two herds are thrown together.

H. E. WEED,

Entomologist Experiment Station, Agricultural College, Miss.

Professor Roberts of Cornell university found that horse manure piled up loosely for four or five months lost half of its manurial value, while cow manure, under the same conditions, suffered to the extent of 43 per cent. The inference is that manure should be applied to the land as soon as possible. But with a mixture of the two kinds of manure and a fair amount of bedding, the loss in a barn cellar need not be great from autumn to spring.

In the selection of Dr. A. W. Clement, 916 Cathedral street, as State Veterinary Surgeon, the good judgment of the board of election has been amply confirmed, by the prompt and satisfactory manner in which the duties of his important office have been carried out by him. Realising the great responsibility devolving upon him, Dr. Clement on the faintest hint of epidemics, which create such widespread disaster, has been at once on the spot to combat the enemy with all the resources of modern science. Dr. Clement is secretary of the Maryland State Board and chief inspector of the Live Stock Sanitary Board. His professional abilities are second to none, and sooner or later were bound to bring him into prominence.

For the Maryland Farmer

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Nansen, the arctic explorer, is 35 years old.

The total debt of England is now £37,-941,704.

The common sunflower is a native of America.

The one hundredth anniversary of lighting by gas occurred in July last.

The great Cyprus Tula, the largest tree in Mexico, is 109 ft. in circumference.

Deep and rapid breathing is recommended as a means of stopping hiccough,

Gen. Kitchener, it is reported, has been instructed to advance on Khartoum next March.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore thinks in the plain near Puebla a Toltec Pompeii will be discovered.

The city of Albany will celebrate its one hundredth anniversary as the State Capitol in January 1897.

Lake Biwa, the largest lake in Japan, is 500 square miles in area, and 280 feet above the sea level.

A small needle threading attachment is put on scissors at a certain cutlery establishment in New England.

The estimates for the entire Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1898, calls for an appropriation of \$7,209,000.

Fourteen of the local churches, half of all in the city of Ishpening, Mich., are advertised for sale, because of delinquent taxes.

Comparatively few people know that there is a tree in Central Park planted by the Prince of Wales on his visit to this country just before the war.

A bill has been introduced in the Georgia Legislature to prohibit the hunting of possums between the first of March and the first of October.

A capped toe is one of the new features in rubber over shoes. It is intended both to add to the beauty of the shoe and increase the endurance at a point where a good deal of wear comes.

A new steering device for ships controls the rudder by pneumatic pressure, the air being forced into a cylinder on either side of the rudder post by means of the steering wheel in the pilot-house.

Rain water should never be kept in copper or lead-lined cisterns, as the contained carbonic acid and other gases powerfully affect these metals. Very pure rain water will remove the zinc coating from galvanized iron.

In 1877 there were less than 500,000 milch cows in the State of Iowa, then valued at \$13,000,000. In 1896 there are over 1,500,000 milch cows, valued at \$40,000,000. She has over 600 creameries and cheese factories.

Barrington estimated that between 300 and 400 flies were caught on two cows lying close to where he stood. Perhaps this narrative of good deeds accomplished will lead people to think more leniently of the vices of the wasp.

A syndicate has been formed for growing Ramie or Chinese grass in England, and operations on an experimental scale have been started near Staines. Ramie is a very useful plant resembling a nettle, and its fibre is adapted for some kinds of manufacturing purposes.

A colony of vegetarians has been started at Oraieuberg, near Berlin. There are at present forty-seven homesteads, where thirty-seven families and ten single men have built houses and raise crops. It is needless to say that they are all vegetarians, but it would be interesting to know how much land is required per head under this system.

A psalter printed on vellum in 1459, for the Benedictine monastery of Sankt Jakob, at Mainz, the third book from the Mainz press and the second printed book with a date, is offered for sale in Mr. Quaritch's Liturgical catalogue for \$24,750. When last sold, in 1884, this copy brought \$24,750. No other copy has appeared in the market for almost a hundred years. It is far rarer than the Mazarine Bible, the first book ever printed.

FARMER'S INSTITUTE MEETINGS

Wm. L. Amoss, Esq., director of Department of Farmers' Institutes, sends us the following list of meetings arranged for December, with the subjects to be discussed.

UPPER MARLBORO, Thursday, December 10th, opening at 10 o'clock, A. M. sharp.

Grazing and Feeding for Beef—George E. Silver, of Harford County.

Tobacco Grading and Packing.—F. Snowden, Hill of Upper Marlboro.

Session beginning at 1.30 P. M.

The Dairy for Prince George's Co.—Prof. H. J. Patterson, Maryland Experiment Station.

Poultry as a Farm Product.—A poultryman of N. J.

Session 7.30 P. M.

Our Country Homes.—Mrs. Alice Robinson, Balto.

Agricultural Education.—Pres't R. W. Silvester.

PRINCE FREDERICK, Calvert County, Monday, Dec. 14th, 10 o'clock A. M.

Commercial Fertilizers.—Prof. H. J. Patterson, Md. Experiment Station.

Grading and Packing Tobacco.—Lewis McR. Griffith, Dunkirk, Md.

Session 1.30 P. M.

Some dangerous Insect Pests and how to combat them.—Prof. W. G. Johnson, State Entomologist.

Modern Dairy Practice.—Prof. H. J. Patterson, Md. Experiment Station.

LEONARDTOWN, Tuesday, December 15th, 1896, opening at 10 o'clock, A. M. sharp, with the following program :

Food for Land and Crops.—Prof. H. J. Patterson, Maryland Experiment Station.

Grading and Packing Tobacco.—J. T. Ballinger, Mechanicsville.

1.30 P. M.—Noxious Insects of the Farm and Garden.—Prof. W. G. Johnson, State Entomologist.

Food and Shelter for Cows.—Prof. H. J. Patterson, Maryland Experiment Station.

LA PLATA, Thursday, Dec. 17, 1896, opening at 10 o'clock, A. M. sharp, with the following program :

Home-Made Fertilizers.—Prof. H. J. Patterson, Maryland Experiment Station.

Tobacco Grading and Packing.—Samuel Cox, Jr.

1.30 P. M.—Dairying for Southern Maryland.—Prof. H. J. Patterson.

How to Destroy the Insects of the Farm and Orchard.—Prof. W. G. Johnson, State Entomologist.

ROCKVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1896, opening at 10 o'clock, A. M. sharp, with the following program :

Insect Pests and Plant Diseases and How to Combat Them.—Prof. W. G. Johnson, State Entomologist.

Poultry on the Farm.—Geo. O. Brown, Esq., President American Poultry Association.

1.30 P. M.—The Condition of Our Farmers and Methods of Relief.—Prof. John Hamilton, Dept. Sec., Dept. Agr., Penn.

Dairying for Profit.—S. F. Barber, A Practical Dairyman near Harrisburg, Penn.

IMPORTANT.—The Green House—J. & B. L. Wagner, proprs. This restaurant is the oldest and most extensive in its accommodations of any in the city. The bar is filled with the finest of all kinds of liquors. The tables are covered with the most substantial food the markets afford. Besides at the earliest moment there can be procured in the different seasons, every variety of delicacy that land and water furnish in birds, game, fish, fruits and vegetables. We recommend all our subscribers to give Wagner a call while in our Monumental City. East Pratt street, Baltimore, Md.

HORNS ON OR OFF ?

There was a time not many years ago, when a mulley or polled animal, one without horns, was something of a curiosity. Of course people did not go miles to see them, but most of our readers will remember how oddly and out of place the mulley looked. More recently, by almost common consent, the people have demanded that for reasons of profit and humanity, both to man and among the animals themselves, there should be more mulleys and the practice of dehorning sprung into popular favor. This very

only way to bring a savage to reason is first to disarm him—take from him all defensive weapons. As a result he at once becomes tractile in disposition and is ready to listen to reason. It is so with horned animals once remove their horns and they become quiet of disposition and are much more easily and economically handled, for which reason the profit from live stock is greatly enhanced. In the selection of an instrument for dehorning, that one which will remove the horns quickest, cutting clean and not crushing the bone, must occasion the



excellent practice has extended to such breadth that we should not be at all surprised if eventually the animal with horns will be as much a curiosity as the mulley was formerly. From the very beginning there have been those who bitterly opposed the dehorning of cattle as being unnecessary and cruel practice, but the tide of public opinion has turned against them and dehorning is the rule now, rather than the exception. While the operation in itself seems a little severe it is certainly no more so than the drawing a tooth, to which we all must submit willingly because it subserves our best interests. The after consequences of dehorning are really fraught with less danger than the drawing of a tooth and both operations are of such short duration that the pain and shock are very slight. The best way and indeed the

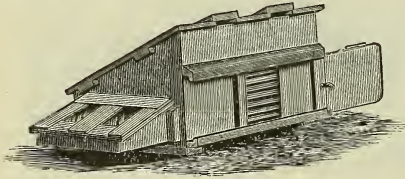
least pain and therefore be the most humane and best. These are among the claims made for the Keystone Dehorning Clipper by its inventor and maker, Mr. A. C. Brosius, of Cochranville, Pa. Write to the gentleman, who will send you circulars, testimonials, &c., which will help you to reason this matter out to your entire satisfaction and profit.

The Pennsylvania department of agriculture, says the Milk Reporter, is sending out a bulletin relative to butter colors to the farmers and dairymen of the State. The document was prepared by State Chemist Cochran, of West Chester, who recommends that the use of coloring matters be prohibited until their influence on the human organs has been investigated.

THE HOFF PATENT FOWLTRY COOP.

The accompanying illustration represents a patented Chicken Coop invented by Mr. Wm. R. Hoff, of Riders, Md., which has many excellent points for the raising of broods.

Its method of feeding is its principal feature. The feed box on the side of the coop is covered with glass and has compartments, in one of which the brood is fed and in the other the hen. It is so arranged that the hen cannot interfere with the feed of the chicks, and the inventor claims that this one feature will save enough to pay for the coop in the raising of two broods.



The size of the coop is 24 x 30 inches and 18 inches high in front. The size of the feed box is 24 x 11 inches. It is made of undressed half inch lumber; is very simple in its construction; and roof, floor and feed box are removable at will, for cleaning and for storage.

Anyone who may use this invention will discover many advantages over the old arrangements for broods, one of which is the sliding door, which gives the option of a slat door for ventilation, or a tight door. In either case the door effectually protects the brood from outside enemies.

The inventor, Mr. Hoff, is always willing to explain fully the advantages of his coop, and may be addressed by letter as above, or may be seen at 38 South street, Baltimore. The coop is protected by patent.

Maryland Agricultural College.

Hyattsville, Md., December 11.—The quarterly meeting of the board of trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College was held today. Mr. Wilmot Johnson presided over the meeting.

The trustees received the report of the president of the college, Captain R. W. Sylvester, giving various details in regard to the administration of the college. The report showed that one hundred and twenty students have been registered.

President Sylvester called the attention of the board to the fact that the new chemical laboratory will be ready for occupancy by February 1, and requested authority to remove the brick portion of the old laboratory and to convert the frame part of that structure, which is admirably suited to the purpose, into a hospital. Such authority was given by the board.

The trustees then passed resolutions urging Maryland's representatives in Congress to assist by all means the passage of the Wilson-Square bill relative to securing mechanical instruction in the land grant colleges.

Messrs. Johnson, Stanley and Sylvester were appointed a committee to revise the constitution and by-laws of the college, and to report at the next meeting of the board. The report of Mr. R. H. Miller, director of the experiment station, showed the satisfactory condition of that portion of the work.

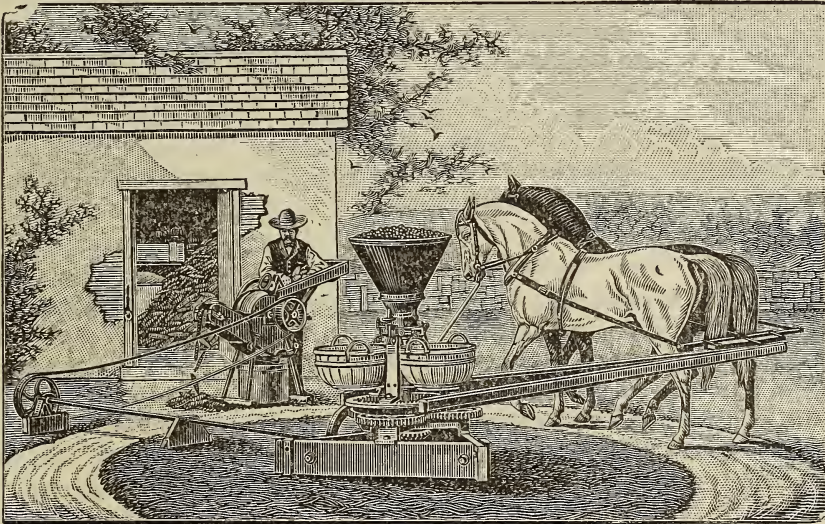
PILES IN SWINE.

This disorder is quite frequent in pigs, and is the result of long-continued costiveness. When the gut is largely extruded the swollen part may be cut off, and natural healing helped by the bleeding will generally produce a cure. Soft food is necessary, and an ounce of epsom salts may be given for two or three days in the food. Sows thus diseased should not be used for breeding, but as the trouble is local the flesh is not injured unless the disease has been of long standing and is excessively developed.

HEAD OFF THE WASTE.

It would be quite difficult to arrive at anything like a correct estimate of the vast quantity of feed material annually wasted in the rather slip slop and truly wasteful practice of feeding whole grain to animals. It is safe to say, however, that in the aggregate the money loss from this cause would be sufficient to put a well equipped feed grinder and power on every farm in the great Mississippi Valley. So much has been said in these columns heretofore concerning the advantage and economy of ground feed that we need hardly refer to the matter again, fully believing that our readers

ing mills of different kinds for the last twelve years. This year they offer to their customers something *entirely new* and different from anything that has heretofore been known in this line; that is a Double Action Triple Geared Mill, represented in the cut below, in which both plates revolve, one in opposite direction from the other. With this machine they claim to do more work with given power than can be done on any other mill in any given time. They have a circular which fully describes this machine and will be pleased to furnish it to any one who may write them. They also have a handsome 72-page illustrated catalogue showing their full line of mills



are thoroughly conversant with and well informed upon the subject. It is not so much a question of the value of ground feed; we think most, if not all, are agreed as to that; and there are so many mills on the market for doing the work, furnished by well-known, reliable concerns, and at prices so reasonable that no one, it seems, can afford to be without a first class mill for grinding their grain. It is only a question as to what particular machine will do the work in the best and most economical manner. One of the oldest and best known manufacturers in this line is the Foos Mfg. Co., of Springfield, Ohio, who have been mak-

ing mills of different kinds for the last twelve years. This year they offer to their customers something *entirely new* and different from anything that has heretofore been known in this line; that is a Double Action Triple Geared Mill, represented in the cut below, in which both plates revolve, one in opposite direction from the other. With this machine they claim to do more work with given power than can be done on any other mill in any given time. They have a circular which fully describes this machine and will be pleased to furnish it to any one who may write them. They also have a handsome 72-page illustrated catalogue showing their full line of mills

to be operated with steam, horse, water or other suitable power, which are intended for grinding ear corn with the chucks, shelled corn, and all small grain for feed. They furnish this free and we would advise any one interested to examine into the merits of these mills, especially the Double Action machine, before buying. This can be operated with either two or four horses and has a power attachment so that a corn sheller, feed cutter, wood saw, or any machine of that nature can be operated at the same time grinding is being done, or the machine can be used as a power alone if so desired.

Transplanting Large Trees.

Those whose attention has never been called to the subject, are often amazed at the size of the trees which nursery-men sometimes move. At the present writing, loads of trees, none of which is less than twenty feet in height, are passing the house. They are not dealers' trees, but are bought of a near-by farmer from an open grove, for roadside and bare spot needs. We shall watch these trees to find, if possible, what proportion of them thrive. The clumps of roots, as transported, are about four feet across, and are carried with the mass of adhering soil, as they grew. It is really a serious problem with those who buy bare lots, how to get shade and effect in a brief time; with many it is even a question as to whether they shall enjoy much of the future expected beauty, before the call comes to pass on.—*American Gardening*.

Clover Robs the Wheat of Moisture.

For the last few years, says G. W. Ridings in *Prairie Farmer*, we have followed the practice of doing all our clover seeding with winter wheat. It is the most satisfactory method we have ever tried. Three years ago we failed to get a stand of ninety acres sown in this way, but it is the only instance in which we have not succeeded. The young plants were literally burned out after the wheat was harvested. The summer was extremely hot and dry, and the plants, although fairly well rooted at the time the wheat was cut, failed to obtain necessary moisture to sustain life. But the question is raised, "Does the clover growth lessen the yield of wheat?" Let us see. There is but one way in which the young clover could possibly injuriously affect

the growing wheat, and that would be by robbing it of moisture and plant food. But if seeded in March the plant attains but a slight growth before the wheat is matured. It begins to show itself the latter part of April, and by the last of June the wheat is ready for the harvester. During this period, as a rule, there is no lack of rain and moisture, and we need fear nothing on that score. How about the elements upon which it lives? In the first place the wheat is a shallow feeder; even if planted deeply it will throw out feeding roots near the surface of the ground while the old and lower roots will die. On the other hand the clover starts downward at once to liberate and bring up the elements stored in the subsoil. Then again the clover draws its supply of nitrogen at this period of its growth almost exclusively from the air. Its chief value as a fertilizing crop lies in the power of accumulating and storing the free nitrogen of the atmosphere for future use, and as nitrogen is necessary for the growth of the wheat, both as a direct food and also as an aid in liberating the elements in the soil, such as potash, phosphoric acid, etc., upon which the wheat feeds, the question arises, "Is not the young clover plant a positive aid to the growing and ripening wheat?" Experiments have shown that there is more nitrogen in the soil after a crop of clover has been grown than existed before, often 50 per cent or more. True, a larger part of nitrogen is accumulated between the time when the first blossoms appear and the period of the mature seed. But it has been demonstrated that the bacteria which gather the nitrogen are most active while the root is immature and is engaged from

the first growth in accumulating nitrogen in excess of the amount used by the plant. Thus the soil is continually growing richer in this most needful element for the wheat plant, and wheat while feeding heavily upon nitrogen must receive it largely from the soil. Now, how about the potash, phosphoric acid, etc., which enter largely into the growth of the clover plant and which it must derive from the soil? Is it feeding upon these elements to the detriment of the wheat? Experiments have shown that a large part of the mineral matter contained in that mature plant is taken from the soil after the early bloom, and when we consider that up to the time of harvesting the wheat the clover has but fairly begun to develop we cannot see how it can draw upon the foods of the soil to such an extent as to affect the wheat, and our experience would bear us out in this view. This year we shall again seed all our wheat with clover whether we wish to secure a clover sod or to grow a crop for turning under next fall.

A Striking Tree.

A very fine tree is the Sweet Gum, notably so where it stands at large and can work its own will with its spreading arms. Among all the ball-bearing trees it is distinguished for special beauty. The prickly balls which enclose its fruit are of a beautiful shining brown when just ripe, used naturally in great bundles, fastened together by their own stems, or wired if larger stems are desired, they furnish good bits of decoration for almost any room. Gilded and silvered they are striking also. And in this

form they may help to add much glitter to the Christmas tree. Indeed, they may then be used singly, but are more effective in groups. One ingenious woman made a fringe for a center-table cover from these same balls. Silvered they would not be less decorative than more costly balls.


SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND,

107 W. FRANKLIN STREET.
HAZAZER BUILDING.

A knowledge of shorthand has become so necessary to the man of business, the reporter, the clergyman and many others, that many schools have been opened where it is taught. The practical school of shorthand, Hazazer building, has undoubtedly adopted the quickest and most practical system in vogue whilst it is a system easily acquired. We, therefore, recommend this school to our readers with every confidence. Bookkeeping is taught free to shorthand scholars and the terms are moderate. See advertisement on page 5

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease **Consumption**, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for **Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis** and all throat and lung **Maladies**. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which costs them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn,
New York.  Mention this paper.

See advertisement Noblestown Manufacturing Co., page 8,



RICHTER'S CELEBRATED 'ANCHOR BLOCKS'

OF STONE IN 3 NATURAL Colors.

The great Educational Toy, for the Systematic mental development of children, in accordance with their respective age, as advocated by the great *Froebel*. A suitable box for every child above two years.

Children demand them!

Teachers recommend them!

A trial will convince the most skeptical.

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Barber's Supplies. (Largest House South.)
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Rooms, \$2.50 to \$4.00 pe day.

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118 S. Calvert St.

Lumber Dealers. Thos. Matthews & Son,
Canton Avenue & Albemarle St.

Patent Fire Pots, Blow Pipes, Burners, &c.
The Hull M'fg Co., 800 E. Pratt.

Pattern & Model Makers, Leach & Orem,
210 N. Holliday St.

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100 Clay St., cor. Liberty.

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421 Exchange Pl.

Sails, Awnings, Tents and Hay covers, (Old canvas,
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Sample Trunks & Cases. L. Gram, Manufacturer
& Repairer, 7 N. Sharp St

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Veterinary Medicine. 1035 Cathedral

MARYLAND FARMER,

H. R. WALWORTH, Editor.

The MARYLAND FARMER is published Monthly at Baltimore, Md., at the subscription price of 50c. a year in advance. News subscriptions can commence at any time during the year.

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Always give the name of the post office to which your Magazine is sent.

CONTRIBUTIONS:—All are cordially invited to express their opinions on any subject, give helpful talks to the inexperienced, and ask questions in any department.

All letters should be addressed,

FARMER PUBLISHING CO.,
Box 532.

Correspondents are specially requested to write their communications on separate slips of paper and only on one side, signing name and address.

Advertising rates sent on application.

Entered as second class matter at Post Office, Baltimore, Md.

12th Month. DECEMBER 31 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

| | D. H. M. | | D. H. M. |
|-------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| New Moon | 4 12 51.0 P.M. | Full Moon | 19 1 5.3 P.M. |
| First Quar. | 11 7 29.6 P.M. | Last Quar. | 27 7 8.6 P.M. |
| Perigee | 2 9 P.M. | Apogee | 14 7 P.M. |
| Perigee | 30 7 P.M. | | |

FESTIVALS.

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Christmas | Dec. 25 |
| St. John Evangelist, | Dec. 27 |

Venus will be Evening Star from Sept 1 to end of year.

Our friends can do us a good turn by mentioning the MARYLAND FARMER to their neighbors and suggesting to them to subscribe to it.

END OF VOLUME XXXIII.

With this number we close the thirty-third year of the MARYLAND FARMER. The year has been devoted from the very beginning to what we believed to be the real interests of the farm and farmer's home. We have endeavored to place clearly before the public the actual condition of the farming community and the best methods of securing relief from the depression under which they were laboring. We have received abundant evidence that the work has not been without some favorable results. We have no cause for discouragement in this respect. We have admitted to our columns com-

munications on all the subjects most interesting to practical farming; some of them not wholly in accord with our own views, and some of them speaking out just what we would have said on the same subjects. We have believed that the widest liberty, consistent with the avowed purpose of our publication, should be allowed to our correspondents. We shall continue in this same line during the future, and our readers will place upon each writer the responsibility for his own words.

As to our periodical, it is proper to say that we have passed through the year much better than we anticipated, when we consider the extreme hardness of the times and the great financial struggles of the closing months of this year. Our subscription list has held its own remarkably well and has grown in numbers with each passing month, while our advertising pages have been advancing far beyond our expectations. In order to make the journal pay those who conduct it, however, even a reasonable sum, we should have a much larger subscription and the prompt payment of those who are already on our lists. We hope those of our readers who can do so, will help us by sending us additional names of

subscribers. There are certain classes of advertisers dependent largely upon the farmers for their living, who are but occasionally found in our columns; to wake these up to their real interests, we would be pleased to have our readers suggest to such the duty of advertising in this journal, the only Agricultural journal in the State, and covering fairly well this entire section of country.

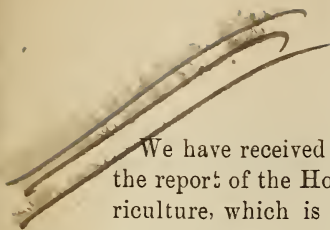
We make these suggestions, because we feel desirous of making our 34th volume, stronger and better than any volume in the past; and we are confident that we can do it, if we are aided as our present readers are able to aid us. You know with what singleness of purpose we are laboring for the prosperity of the farmer, and to your active help we look with great confidence.

And now as the volume closes, we would, with all the sincerity which can be placed in the words, wish you one and all "A merry Christmas."

VENEZUELA.

The policy of conciliation adopted by Gen'l Crespo, President of the Republic of Venezuela, is having a happy effect in restoring confidence and the creation of a new era of prosperity in that country. Many of the political exiles are returning to their native land, among them Ex-Pres't Rojas Paul, one of the most bitter enemies of the present government, whose family has recently landed at La Geraira. This speaks well of the able and just administration of the laws by the eminently wise and patriotic executive who now occupies the Presidential chair. Gen'l Crespo has shown himself to be a true patriot and having the welfare of his country at heart. Venezuela

is destined to be a great country, with its immense resources, mild climate and perpetual vegetation, it is attracting the attention of a well ordered immigration from all parts of the world. The exhuberently fertile valley of the great Orinoco, into which flows about 400 other rivers reputed navigable, watering a territory of 150,000 square miles, offers to settlers immense advantages in the quick return from the soil as well as large results from stock raising on fine grazing lands. Minerals abound in great quantities, gold, silver, copper, tin and coal are found and the mines are being profitably worked. Coffee is grown very extensively, the soil and climate being specially suited to it. Modern ideas and machinery are fast implanting themselves, and the natives as well as foreigners are becoming adapted to the new order of things. Education is being fostered and with a naturally intelligent population the seeds are germinating and seats of learning are being established in many parts of the republic. The larger towns are all feeling the impulse of enterprise and America is reaching out its broad arms to gather in the harvest which is soon destined to ripen in the interchange of commerce between the two countries. Steam communication between the principal seaport towns of Venezuela and New York is regular and rapid. Now that the controversy between Great Britain and Venezuela is happily settled through the intervention of the United States Government, it will naturally draw Venezuela into closer relationship with our country and be the means of fostering further trade between the two countries. Everything tends that way. Venezuela with its 506,159 square miles of territory offers a welcome to Americans.



We have received an advance copy of the report of the Hon. Secretary of Agriculture, which is very interesting and reflects great credit upon Mr. Morton as a wise and judicious public officer. In this period of extravagance when the flood gates of expenditure has been opened and appropriations always fall short, it is a pleasure to see that in one department of the general government the business has been conducted upon principles of sound policy and with an eye to the public good. Mr. Morton shows that with the \$280,000 saved from the appropriations for the current fiscal year, there will have been carried back into the Treasury since March 7th, 1893, over \$2,000,000 out of the total amount appropriated, \$11,179,455.45. This saving has been done without interfering in the least with the broad and wholesome management of a very ramified department. Mr. Morton has set an example which other secretaries would have done well to follow.

It is said the increased use of fertilizers and, perhaps, better tillage this year have caused a gain of about \$800,000 to the cotton farmers of Georgia. This is the result in a season of exceptional drought. Remarking on the result, Com'r Nesbitt says:—The liberal use of fertilizers, with good tillage, is undoubtedly profitable, but the chief advantage and permanent results of fertilizers are lost by the methods in vogue in the average farm.

Commissioner Nesbitt says the cotton crop of Georgia is practically all gathered, and he estimates it at 1,200,000 bales, against a million in round numbers last year.

The tasteful booklet of the banquet given by Messrs. Frank B. White & Co., the enterprising advertising agents, of Chicago, Nov. 19th, 1896, is before us. It is a handsome piece of work and the contents, especially the menu, deliciously palatable. Among the speakers were Frank B. White, the host, Major Geo. B. Swift, David Ward Wood, A. H. Rugg, Lute Wilcox, J. A. Montgomery, Mildridge, Dr. C. C. Miller, Ex-Gov. W. D. Hoard, Prof. D. L. Musselman and J. J. Milne. All well and favorably known among agricultural publishers and advertisers.

The American Poultry Association will hold its twenty-first annual session at New York on Friday, January 1st, 1897, at Madison Square Garden. Geo. O. Brown, Balto., Md., is president, and D. Lincoln Orr, Orr's Mills, N. Y., secretary and treasurer. The New York Poultry and Pigeon Association's annual exhibition will be held the same week.

During the last 10 months, says the Manufacturers' Record, the South exported 65,000,000 bushels of corn, against 16,000,000 bushels last year. Of the increase of 57,000,000 in the corn exports from the whole United States 50,000,000 was from the South.

Beginning with the New Year, Mr. John A. Geeting, a prominent and progressive newspaper man of Pennsylvania, will assume the business management of the Advocate, published in Snowhill. Mr. Geeting will make many friends in Worcester and we wish him much success in his new field.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN AND
Women to travel for responsible established house in Maryland. Salary \$780 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

For the Maryland Farmer.

MARYLAND ITEMS.

Corn crop on West River is short.

Prince George's County elections cost over \$3,603.

The late election cost Alleghany Co. \$10,000.

Snow fell throughout Maryland on the night of Nov. 29th.

Capt. Chas. D. Gaither will form a cavalry company at Ellicott City.

Choptank River oysters are selling in Cambridge at 30 cents per bushel.

Mr. Thos. M. Johnson, near Ellicott City, butchered 43 hogs, one of which weighed 602 lbs.

Over 6000 pounds of dressed poultry were shipped by rail from Kent county, Md., recently.

The "Old Moredy Inn," in Williamsport, Md., has been sold. It is over 100 years old.

Edw. T. Cooper, of Churchville, raised a cabbagestalk which had 14 separate hard heads upon it.

Messrs. Bell, of Emmorton, Harford Co. have sold a fine bunch of 50 cattle for shipment to Europe.

Collector Parlett, tax collector of Balto., city, has bonded for \$75,000 with Fidelity and Deposit Co.

Berlin, Md., is to have a weekly paper published by Purnell & Vincent of the Messenger, Snowhill.

Messrs. Crook, Horner & Co., have been awarded the contract to build water works at Snowhill, Md.

The Charles A. Gambrill Manufacturing Co., of Balto., is shipping flour to the Transvaal in south Africa.

The Messrs. Treacle Brothers, near Clarksville, Howard Co., killed 17 hogs, average weight 409 lbs.

It is stated that the fur business of Dorchester County amounts to \$50,000 per an. mostly muskrat skins.

The Maryland hospital for the insane at Catonsville, Dr. J. Percy Wade, sup't, is now lighted by electricity.

The annual Christmas hop of the Fifth Regiment will take place at the Armory, Monday evening, Dec. 28th.

Mr. Joseph Packard, Jr., of Baltimore, has been elected a vice-pres't of the American Missionary Society.

It is thought that the taxable basis of Frederick Co. will be increased to more than thirty million of dollars.

The fishermen on the Wicomico River are preparing for a good season of perch fishing. The fish are very plentiful.

The election expenses in Anne Arundel Co. this year will cost over \$5,000, and road improvements will go over \$30,000.

Govr. Lowndes will move with his family to Annapolis in the middle of January and will remain during the winter.

Among the large hogs killed recently were those of Mr. Wm. Thompson, near Columbia—three weighed 1170 lbs.

The meeting of the Agricultural Society of Baltimore County has been postponed until the second Saturday in January.

Wm. H. Ruby, United States Immigration Commissioner, is confined to his home at Towson, with an attack of erysipelas.

Hon. Geo. C. Merrick has been appointed by Gov. Lowndes Associate Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, to succeed Judge Brooke.

Messrs. Wm. Whaley & Co., have started business in Bishopville. Their store has been stocked with a fine assortment of goods.

Gadd & Melvin, proprietors of the Maryland Hotel, Annapolis, purchased for \$5-805 the O'Connell House, cor. Church and School sts.

Mr. P. Sydney Dryden, of Princess Anne, Md., slaughtered 8 hogs recently aggregating in weight 3,010 lbs. They made over 5 barrels lard.

Report shows the strength of the Maryland National Guard to be 2043. The 5th Regt. numbers 647 members and the 4th Regt. 593 members.

Mr. John W. Belt, clerk of the Circuit Court, Prince George's Co., Md., died suddenly in Washington Dec. 11th. He was at a hospital for treatment.

Major Alexander Shaw, of Baltimore, has been announced as a possible successful candidate for the United States Senatorship, succeeding Senator Gorman.

Mr. E. S. Furbush has bought the home place of the late Mrs. Margaret Jones in Berlin for \$1000. Mr. Furbush is a leading merchant of the town of Berlin.

The Maryland Trust Co. purchased 500,000 of the 2½ per cent general improvement loan of 1940 of the City of Balto., for \$526,150. The bids aggregated nearly \$7,000,000.

Mr. Lawrence F. Kehoe, secured a verdict against the Western Maryland Railroad at Belair, Dec. 1, for \$11,000. Mr. Kehoe lost a leg in a railroad accident some time ago.

Col. Harris reports the cost of the ship channel at Annapolis, from the bay to the wharves of the Naval Academy, 3¼ miles long, 150 feet wide and 28 feet deep, \$142,000.

It is stated that owing to the shrinkage of values in farm land, the taxable basis of the Eleventh district, Balto. Co., will be decreased under the new assessment to the amount of about \$200,000.

Wm. H. Travers, of Cabin Creek, Dorchester Co., slaughtered his big hog recently. Hung up he measured 9 ft. 8½ inches and weighed dressed 947 lbs. He was a cross of Poland China boar with a Jersey sow.

Messrs R. J. Adams & Bro. will erect a large roller mill in Berlin, with a capacity of 60 bbls per day. It is said Berlin and neighborhood consumes over 175 bbls. flour per week. This flour has been coming mostly from Easton.

Senator and Mrs. Chas H. Gibson have closed their country home "Ratcliffe Manor." on the Eastern Shore, and are settled for the winter in Washington, on N. Street, near the British Embassy. Senator Gibson will resume the practice of law after the 4th of March next.

Skeletons of Indians were recently found in a mound on the Maryland side of the Potomac River, below Williamsport, by Mr. Harry Travers. Mr. Travers is a collector of Indian relics.

Methodism started in America in Baltimore, 112 years ago, in the old Lovely Lane Meeting House, that stood where the Merchants' Club now stands. A handsome bronze tablet has been placed there to commemorate the organization of the Methodist Church in America.

Mr. Cornelius W. Vanderthoot, secretary of the Board of Immigration of Maryland, is out West lecturing on the advantages of Maryland as a home for settlers. He is meeting with much encouragement and sends word that a number of persons will come to Maryland in the spring.

There will be a "cottage boom" around Blue Ridge Summit, this spring. Mr. S. Taggart Steele has a handsome villa under way. Mr. Alexander Neill, of Hagerstown, will erect a cottage. Mr. Hy. A. McComas has selected a site and Mrs. McComas and others are making arrangements to build.

The San Jose Scale has made its appearance in Talbot County. This pest is most formidable and it is advised that every fruit grower be on his guard. As soon as it is noticed write to Prof. W. G. Johnson, State Entomologist, College Park, Md., and he will give instructions how to proceed in the matter.

Mr. E. M. Gillet reports "Berkshires" booming—has recently sold 8 head, with plenty of inquiries. Mr. Wright, of Cockeysville, and Mr. Ridgely, of Hampton, have started to breed this line of hogs from Mr. Gillet's herd of registered stock. Dorsets also selling well. Mr. Gillet has recently shipped 3 to York Co., Penna, and a fine pair to West Va.

Fenwicks Island, a few miles above Ocean City has been bought by Willard Salisbury of Delaware and John C. Sheehan the Tammany leader of New York. It is reported that they represent a number of capitalists who will spend considerable sum of money on the Island, with the intention of making it a first-rate pleasure resort. The property is finely located, consisting of one large island of about 1700 acres and several smaller islands.

FARM, ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

We call special attention to this list of Nurseriesmen, Seedsmen, Florists, etc. They all issue good Catalogues and will cheerfully send you one free, if you write referring to the Maryland Farmer. We believe every one of them to be reliable.—Ed M. F.

E. Moody & Sons, Lockport, N.Y. Niagara Nurseries. Established 1839

Crosman Bros., Seeds and Plants, wholesale and retail. Rochester, N.Y.

Berlin Nurseries, Wholesale and Retail, J.G. Harrison & Son, Berlin, Md.

T.W. Wood & Sons, Garden and Field Seeds Richmond, Va.

Wm. Parry. Pomona Nurseries, Parry, New Jersey.



DECEMBER.

The greater portion of the work now to be done on the farm consists of matters of daily routine. The care of stock, the thorough repair of farm implements, and the general duties appertaining to the comfort of the household. Beyond this, the leisure evenings of the farmer may be well employed in laying out plans for the next season's crops, and in making such arrangements as will facilitate operations in the Spring.

Shedding for Stock.

Winter protection for stock is equivalent to a double supply of food. In other words, one half the quantity of food given to well sheltered stock, kept warm and comfortable through the inclement winter weather, will turn them out in better condition than double the quantity of food coupled with exposure to biting winds and storms.

Winter Ploughing.

If the season continues open it is of great advantage to plough stiff clays and leave them in rough fallow through the winter, to be broken up and mellowed by the frosts. But in no case should such lands be ploughed whilst they are wet, or from their adhesive nature they will clod and harden, and neither the harrow nor roller can break them down, when thus hardened, in the spring. Heavy loams may also be subjected to a winter ploughing, and will be the better of it; but in no case should light soils be touched until the opening of the spring.

Sheep.

Sheep should have sheds to retire to in inclement weather. This is quite as necessary for their health and comfort as for the larger animals. Bed the floors with straw, and renew the bedding once a month. Give the sheep, per head, not less than three pounds a day of hay, or its equivalent, and rock salt should be placed under cover at some point in the yard to which they can have access at all times.

There is nothing that can be done of any special consequence in the garden during this month except where frames are used. The following suggestions may, however, be of use:

Cauliflower and Cabbage Plants.—In mild days uncover the frames and lift the sash a short distance, so as to admit the air but exclude the wind. If the plants require watering, water only with lukewarm water, so as not to check the internal heat. In the afternoon, put the

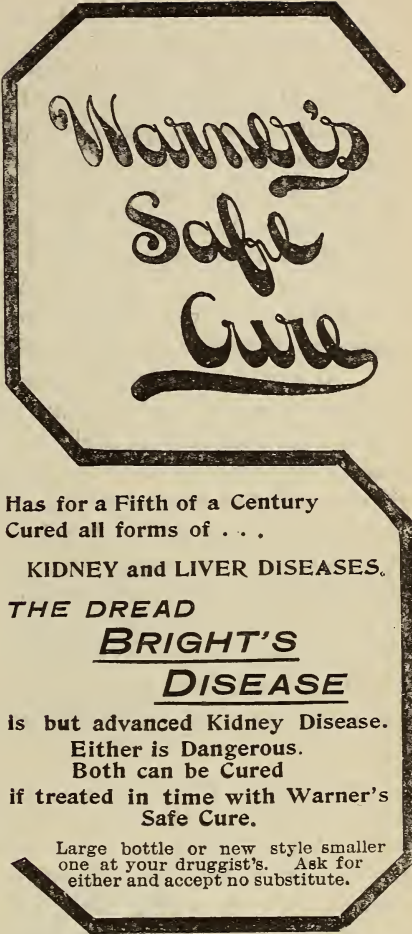
lights down again, and cover over carefully with mats.

Lettuce.—Lettuce seed may still be sown in frames. Very little heat is required for lettuce. If only as much as take off the chill of the air, the lettuce will grow the stronger for it. Such lettuce plants as have been seeded in the open air, in warm borders facing the south, should now be protected either by a low frame work covered with matting or with brush placed lightly over the bed.

Small Salading.—Sow small salading in frames oughout the month. Uncover the frames daily in sunny weather, and raise slightly the sash to admit the air. Cover up carefully every night.

Stiff Clays in the Garden.—Dig these over and leave them rough through the winter for the frost to mellow them.

Whenever it is desired to grow peaches on heavy soils it is a good plan to bud the peach on the plum. They are nearly enough related to make this union a success. While the plum roots will not suffer in clay as those of the peach would do, they will supply better and more mineral plant food for the peach upper growth than the latter would get on its own roots. But on heavy soil either for plums or peaches there should be thorough underdraining to secure the best results.



Warner's Safe Cure

Has for a Fifth of a Century
Cured all forms of . . .


KIDNEY and LIVER DISEASES.

THE DREAD
BRIGHT'S
DISEASE

is but advanced Kidney Disease.
Either is Dangerous.
Both can be Cured
if treated in time with Warner's
Safe Cure.

Large bottle or new style smaller
one at your druggist's. Ask for
either and accept no substitute.


NO SITTING UP NIGHTS.




NOXALL

INCUBATOR & BROODER
G.W. MURPHY & Co
SEND 2c FOR QUINCY.
POULTRY GUIDE & ILL. CATALOGUE

SELF-REGULATING.



Box 140.



There Is No Doubt

It cuts both ways, does not crush. One clip
and the horns are off close. Write for circular.

About the MERIT of **DEHORNING**
THE KNIFE
A. C. BROSIUS, Cochranville, Pa.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Those who keep poultry on the farms seldom give the question of suitable grit for poultry even a passing thought. Doubtless this is due to the popular opinion that when fowls have free range they can pick up an abundance of feed cutting and shell making material; but this is but rarely the case, for where chickens are kept year after year on the same farm they pick up all the suitable grit. One of the causes which sometimes induces egg-eating is a lack of lime from which to manufacture egg shells and the hens eat their eggs chiefly to obtain the lime which the shells contain. The best remedy for egg-eating, therefore, lies in preventing it by supplying the hens with pounded oyster shells—which can usually be procured at a reasonable price at some general store in almost any locality. Old mortar is also excellent and broken crockery, glassware and the like can be converted into good grit by breaking it up into suitable size in a mortar. I know from personal experience that if hens have oyster shells or old mortar constantly before them the greatest incentive to egg-eating—lack of lime for shell material is removed.—*National Stockman.*

When the potatoes are dug it will be a good plan to store the small ones for feeding the chickens during the winter. A pan of warm boiled potatoes in the midst of a flock of hens will meet a hearty reception on a cold winter's morning and the supply of eggs will be considerably increased thereby—*Rural World.*

Potatoes are regarded by some poultry men as an almost unfailing egg producing food. They are cheap enough this year; in fact there is a good deal more money in potatoes that have been converted into eggs than in potatoes themselves. Boil the potatoes thoroughly, mash them and mix with meal or middlings, and feed while still warm.

Poultry rightly managed brings in a fair profit; poorly taken care of it is better to have none at all.

Doctoring Fowls.

While it undoubtedly is unprofitable to doctor very sick fowls, it is advisable to treat slight cases, or rather disease in the first stages. Such ailments like colds, sore head, lameness from cramp or rheumatism, &c., can be easily treated, and it is advisable to do so; but when these troubles turn into roup, cholera, liver troubles, and other contagious diseases, then it is far better to kill the patient. It must not be forgotten that poultry and eggs are as dangerous as diseased beef or pork would be. We firmly believe that when a fowl once contracts a contagious disease the taint can never be eradicated from the system, and we should not eat such meat, no matter how apparently cured the fowls may be. Neither should we eat eggs laid by hens that have had a contagious disease.

Sitting Hen.

There is not the slightest need to wrap the chicks in flannel and put them in a basket by the kitchen fire; as a rule it is much better leave to them to the hen, removing the shells after the brood is hatched. In the case of a very clumsy hen it might be found advisable to remove the chicks as hatched, but generally speaking, the less interference the better.

Half starved hens never lay in winter.
Exercise is better than drugs for eggs.
Do not feed grain as an exclusive diet.
Lime is a good material to sprinkle in the dust bath.

A good supply of cabbage and turnips is good for winter.

Fowls should be so gentle that you can catch one anywhere.

Fowls can be fattened readily if they can be kept thrifty.

Ducks are cheaper to raise than chickens, and are more thrifty.

Scald the feed at night and let stand until morning and then feed.

Tarred paper is a good material with which to line the poultry-house for winter.

Boiled pumpkins mixed with bran make a good ration for the hens.

There is no danger of whitewashing too much, even in winter.

Keep rusty nails in the vessels containing the drinking water.

Fowls kept for breeding should not have too much fattening food.

Beware of too much inbreeding when mating up the breed yards.

Feeding and watering regularly are essential to the well-being of the fowls.

Feeding just enough to keep alive affords no material for eggs or growth.

Always aim to get the solutions, or powders into the cracks and crevices.

The sleepy disease always means lice, especially on the head and neck.

Lice mean work. Repeat precautions and remedies frequently.

Lice abound both in winter and summer, but more especially in winter.

No mites need be present where plenty of coal oil and carbolic acid are used.

A handful of sunflower seed twice a week is good feed during moulting.

Scald oats at night and then feed the next day; they will be better than raw.

Chicks are hatched with no lice. The lice on them always come from the hens.

If ducks or geese are confined in close quarters they are liable to become droopy.

Dust insect powder in the feathers, and be sure it is fresh and good for little chicks.—*American Stock-keeper.*

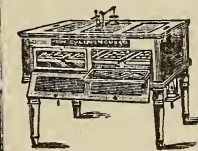
Why not? UNIVERSAL COMPOUND is worth more than 2 pounds of ordinary poultry powders, or 4 pounds of poultry foods. Induces Egg laying. Cures and prevents diseases. Now is the time to use it. Full directions with other valuable information to poultry keepers with each package. Price 25 cts., sent Post Paid to any address. AGENTS WANTED.
W. F. MAIER & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.

THE JOY OF SUCCESS



is sure to follow the use of the **New Successful Incubator**. Its just like making any other sure and good investment. Regulates its heating to a nicety; needs no watchman; generates its own moisture. Hatches every egg that can be hatched. Sold under a positive guaranty. All about it in Book on Incubation and Poultry. Sent for 6c in stamps. Address **DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., Box 62, DES MOINES, IA.**

BUY NO INCUBATOR



and pay for it before giving it a trial.

The firm who is afraid to let you try their incubator before buying it, has no faith in their machine. We will sell you ours **ON TRIAL.**

NOT A CENT until tried, and a child can

run it with 5 minutes attention a day.

We won **FIRST PRIZE WORLD'S FAIR** and will win you for a steady customer if you will only buy ours on trial. Our large catalogue will cost you 5 cents and give you \$100 worth of practical information on poultry and incubators and the money there is in the business. Plans for Brooders, Houses, etc. 25. N.B. Send us the names of three persons interested in poultry and 25 cents and we will send you "The Bicycle: Its Care and Repair" a book of 180 subjects and 80 illustrations, worth \$5 to any bicycle rider.

VON CULIN INCUBATOR CO.,

Box 109.

DELAWARE CITY, DEL.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

A Kind Thought.

Do you know a heart that hungers
For a word of love and cheer?
There are many such about us;
It may be that one is near.
Look around you. If you find it
Speak the word that's needed so,
And your own heart may be strengthened
By the help that you bestow.

Purple is one of the favorite winter colors.

Pearl gray is the correct color for new stationery.

Dresden and Persian ribbons are decidedly passe.

Ammonia perfumed with one's favorite odor is a novelty.

Fashionable women are choosing one stone and wearing it constantly.

Normandy dimities are very swell and very pretty for bedroom draperies.

Paquin and Worth say every gown must have a frill somewhere, either on the skirt or bodice.

It is declared on good authority that the bagpipe fad is to take hold of society this season.

It is said the fad for wearing live insects as jewels is increasing. Japanese terrapins are the latest.

To have one's portrait painted on a panel of walnut, green wood or mahogany is the latest fad adopted by society dames.

Palm pots and pedestals now come to match. They are taking the place of the umbrella jar in the hall corner.

A plaster cast of the hand is the latest fad among society women as a Christmas remembrance for intimate friends.

Do not throw away old preserve jars which have lost their covers or whose edges have been broken so that the covers will not fit tightly. They are excellent for holding pickles. When filled tie a piece of cotton cloth over the top to keep out insects, and put the jars away in the store-room closet.

If a person cannot sleep, it is because too much blood is in the brain; the remedy, therefore, is obviously to call the blood down from the head. This can be done by eating a biscuit, a boiled egg, or a piece of bread and butter. Follow this up with a glass of milk, or even water, and you will fall asleep.

Hints on Shopping.

Never buy an article simply because it is cheap.

Never go shopping without first knowing what you want to buy.

Never buy cheap flannel; it wears in holes at once.

Never buy a silk dress to wear well that has cotton one way of the material.

Never buy calico that gives as you pull it.

Never buy colors to be worn by gaslight in the daytime.

Never buy dress material without first seeing if the color is becoming.

How to Mark Linen.

In making towels, pillow-cases, sheets, d'oyleys, napkins, and even handkerchiefs, a pretty idea is to fashion a graceful letter of intertwined stems of some simple flower, with here and there a slender bladelike leaf, a bud or a small blossom branching out from the stems. For the flowers four or five tiny blossoms may be used. The small flowers used so much in Dresden embroideries would be just the thing. Work the stems in stem or outline stitch in white, the flowers, leaves, and buds in solid embroidery. Wild roses, forget-me-nots, violets or field daisies would be charming worked in such a design, which could be easily marked by an amateur. The size of the letters always depends on the size of the article on which it is worked. Silk filoselle is liked for marking such letters.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Jewelry : Christmas Presents : Evening Dresses.

New bracelets show small stones in "glass edge" settings, placed successively in lines. They are each about the size of a small pea and as the setting is close and they are near together, the effect is necklace like and in view of this, several are sometimes attached at the ends—special provision being made for such an arrangement—and they are worn as necklaces or again may be twisted several times around the arm. Both precious and semi-precious stones are used, among the latter, zircons, tourmalines and amethysts being in the most favor. The two former which are found in different colors, afford the advantage of varying hues, but do not excel the steadfast, purple glow of the amethyst, which however costs less than its rivals. A lovely example can be purchased for \$65, but a bracelet of zircons or tourmalines, brings somewhat over \$100. The cost of the more precious stones is of course much greater.

Pearl Necklaces

are very fashionable, either strands of greater or less length or pearl collars which in strands of very small pearls, are held together by bars of gold or diamonds set in gold. In this connection, it may be added that pearl shirt buttons are quite the rage for gentlemen. In earrings, there is nothing new, nor is there a likelihood of important changes, so long as neck dressing remains high. Lorgnette chains are still worn most frequently, although when the watch is small and ornamental, it becomes a rare addition at times, when attached to the corsage by an equally ornate chateleine. Corsages in themselves, however, are so adorned, that little room is left for such display, to say nothing of risk. Sleeve buttons are exclusively in link style. Brooches and fancy pins as well, are in demand and in every conceivable form and device.

Green Dresses

appear on the streets and an attractive example recently seen on Fifth Avenue, is of velutina cord. The skirt showed a border of mink fur and the soft belt around the

slightly pointed corsage was completed by three mink tails in front, a simple finish appearing at the back. The waist was in coat shape. Mink collarette with full front of tails. Green and blue are a very fashionable combination and blue dresses worn with hats trimmed in green, are reckoned especially stylish. Quite elegant black moire suits also may be completed by hats finished in beautiful geranium shades.

"Mrs. L." The boudoir is usually a small room adjoining the parlor. Within its comparatively narrow limits are gathered the choicest bric-a-brac, the easiest chairs and a comfortable lounge buried in luxurious cushions: generally a miniature desk with rich appointments, occupies a little nook and suggests confidential notes, while this intimate domain of woman is pervaded with a delicate, indefinable sweetness readily traced to that old time favorite. Murray & Lanman's Florida water. It is truly remarkable what a hold this exquisite article has taken on popular esteem and while a perennial favorite, it is in still greater requisition at this season, forming as it does, a most acceptable and refined Christmas offering, whether by itself or as an accompaniment to some other more sumptuous gift.

"C. Q." Bohemian glass is a much better selection for a Christmas present than plated ware, which, however well done, lacks the element of entire genuineness. A vase of Bohemian glass can now be had for \$1, and pretty little uncovered boxes 50 cts. They are most refined and at special reductions for the season. Tapestry covered sofa pillows are in much demand and you can buy a cover edged with fringe and place it yourself over an uncovered pillow.

In evening gowns, spangled chiffon is much used as a relief to brocades. Spangled chiffon for entire dresses, is seen to the exclusion of the plain material, but competition from tulle or gauze, the latter chiefly figured, is noteworthy. Accordion plaited skirts for light fabrics, are still fashionable and this holds good respecting taffeta silks. Trains are exceptional and less obligatory, because skirts in general are long and almost trailing at the back. ROSALIND MAY.

CHRISTMAS "HOT-POTS."

Every Christmas at Liverpool thousands of "not-pots"—a local dish of much esteem, usually composed of beef, mutton, rabbit, oysters, &c.—are given away to the poor. Public subscriptions for this purpose are collected by a committee. Beef, potatoes, and onions are then bought in enormous quantities; an army of workers—the butchers alone number about fifty—are employed in preparing the edibles and filling large brown "mugs" or pots with them; and, finally, the dishes are sent to bakehouses in various parts of the city to be cooked. Meanwhile, tickets are distributed among the deserving poor, who are at the same time told where they must call between twelve and one on Christmas Day for their hot-pots. The number of meals thus provided varies; but two years ago 4,000 hot-pots, each containing 11 lb. of savoury food (3 lb. of boned beef, 7 lb. of potatoes, and 1 lb. of onions,) sufficient for a family of ten, were given away. Altogether, it is calculated forty thousand people were well fed. For the hot-pots alone 20 tons of potatoes, 20,000 lb. of beef, and 22 cwt. of onions were required; and there were also distributed 4,000 4 lb. or quarter loaves 4,000 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of tea, and 4,000 1 lb. jars of jam, besides a quantity of coal. The tea and jam, however, are presented by gentlemen in the respective trades, not purchased from the hot-pot fund.

Christmas Fare.

What a terrible time is Christmas week for the dyspeptic! What grumbles we shall hear from crusty old bachelors, or from worried paterfamilias! With what terrible frequency shall we have to resort to the nursery medicine chest!

When giving a Christmas family party we should always provide a few dishes which can be fearlessly partaken of by the dyspeptic. Here is one of them:—

Digestible plum pudding.—Take six sponge cakes, slice them, and spread sparingly with plum jam. Soak with a little scalded milk flavored with essence of vanilla and half a teaspoonful of brandy. Then make a good custard with three eggs and a pint of milk, pour over the sponge cakes, and serve in a pretty glass dish, garnished with a little carmine sugar on the top. This should be sprinkled over the last moment before sending to table, or it will melt and stain the custard in an ugly manner.

Remember that boiled turkey is more digestible than roast; that roast goose is an extremely rich dish, and should be qualified with much bread and potatoes if given to

children at all; and that nuts and fruit when taken immediately after a meal, are terribly indigestible.

The best way to make mincemeat wholesome is to omit the currants altogether.

Many orthodox housekeepers will hold up their hands in dismay at this violation of the recognized Christmas law, but it is a well-known fact that these same currants are the most deadly enemies of the digestion. And it is quite possible to make the most delicious mincemeat and plum puddings without using an ounce of them, sultanas taking their place.

Here are the recipes:—

MINCEMEAT.

Three lemons, three apples, 1 lb. of stoned raisins, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of sultanas, 1 lb. suet, 2 lb. moist sugar, 1 oz. each of sliced candied citron, orange, & lemon peel, one teacupful of brandy, two tablespoonfuls of marmalade. Grate the rinds of the lemons, squeeze out the juice, boil the remainder of the lemons till pulpy. Add the apples, which should be baked, skinned, and cored; put in the other ingredients one by one, mixing thoroughly, put into a stone jar, and it will be ready for use in a fortnight.

PLUM PUDDING.

One pound of suet, 1 lb. moist sugar, 1 lb. raisins, 1 lb. of sultanas, 1 lb. mixed candied peel, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of breadcrumbs, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of flour, one tablespoonful of salt, one mixed spice, four eggs, quarter of a pint of brandy. Chop the suet, stone the raisins, remove the stalks from the sultanas, chop the peel, sift the breadcrumbs, and mix in this order—flour, salt, spice, sugar, raisins, peel, breadcrumbs, sultanas. Beat the eggs, add to them the brandy, pour on the pudding, and stir twenty-five minutes till ingredients are thoroughly mixed. Butter a mould, put in the pudding, tie down with a floured cloth, and boil thirteen hours.—Cable.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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Maryland Farm Sales.

Mr. J. Wash Starr has purchased a farm of 80 acres, near Frederick, at \$36.00 per acre.

Mr. D. F. Stouffer, trustee, sold to James Ford farm of 143 acres, near Boonsboro, for \$37.50 per acre.

Mr. Calvin S. Nosier purchased recently a farm of 108 acres of land near Mt. Airy, Md., at \$57.00 per acre.

Mr. Amos H. Norris has bought a farm of 118 acres at \$50.25 per acre, situated near Unionville, Carroll, Co.

The J. Alfred Fleming property containing 60 acres of land, near Frederick, has been sold to R. C. Zimmerman for \$7.700.

The Wm. Grosh farm of 130 acres in the Indian Springs district, Washington Co., has been sold to Andrew Grosh for \$30 an acre.

Jacob. E. Fisher, Auctioneer, sold the Lewis Ronner farm in Wilson's District, Washington Co., to Wm. Cushen for \$14.05 per acre.

The farm of the late Nathan Shelton at North Severn. Anne Arundel County, was sold to Mr. J. Wilson Leakin, of Baltimore, for \$6,000.

Wm. M. Ristean. Auctioneer, sold for J. B. Young & Wm S. Keech, trustees, a farm of 146 acres in Seventh disct., Balto, Co. to Hy. Burk for \$2,920.

The Courtenay property, near Dublin, Harford Co., containing 50 acres and known as "Arabia Petrera," was sold to Gilbert S. Hawkins for \$550.

The A. P. Barnes Co., Real Estate Brokers, Snowhill, have sold the farm "Twilley Farm," three miles from Snowhill, to Mrs. Cassie Blockman, of Batavia, Pa.

Mr. John Crowther has purchased from Mr. E. Herman the Mahlon C. Price farm on the York Road, Balto. Co. for \$4,300. The farm contains 130 acres.

Mr. Wm. Murphy purchased the 202¼ acre farm near Ijamsville, Frederick Co., from Chas. H. Smith, agt. for \$23 70 per acre. Nathan Englar also bought a farm from Mr. Smith, near Urbana, containing 159¼ acres, for \$27.50 per acre.

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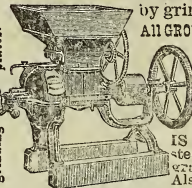
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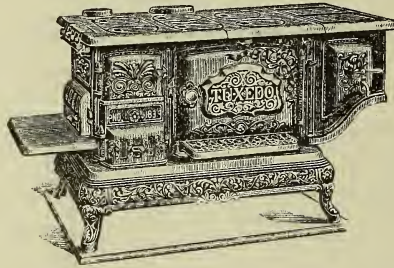
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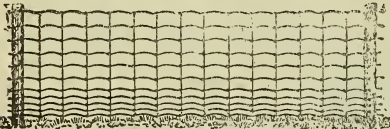
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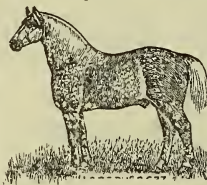
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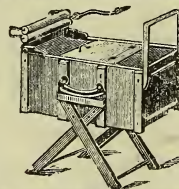
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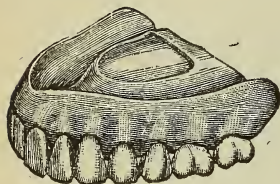
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Rooms 50c. up to \$1.50, European Plan.

Board \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day American Plan.

All the modern improvements—Electric Bells, Electric Lights and Steam heat in every room.

Over Sixty Bedrooms all elegantly upholstered and furnished.

Steamed Oysters, Terrapin, Game, &c., in season.

BERNARD REILLY.

NEW YORK DENTAL PARLOR CO.

(INCORPORATED)

219 N. EUTAW ST.
BALTIMORE, MD.



| | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Teeth Extracted, | 25c |
| With Vitalized Air, | 50c |
| Teeth Filled with Amalgam, | 50c |
| With Gold and Platina, | 75c |
| With Enamel, | 75c |
| With Gold | \$1 and up |
| A Good Set of Teeth, | \$5.00 |
| Best Set of Teeth—"No better made" | 8.00 |

CROWNED TEETH AND BRIDGE WORK

—OR—

ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT PLATE.

DR. W. H. SPANGLER, Manager.

When insuring ones Life or property, the very best plan is sought as to cost, safety and permanence. No better, no more economical or safe Insurance can be found than in the

Massachusetts Benefit Life Insurance Association.




Their assets and standing are shown by their last report July 1st, 1894.
 35,000 Policy-holders, Over 139,000 000 insurance in force.
 Over 1,000,000 Cash Surplus for the last 16 years.

For explanation call on

Col. P. L. Perkins,

Fidelity Building.

Cor. Charles & Lexington Streets.

Interesting  Cheaper than the
 To Farmers.  Stump Puller.

TO CLEAR YOUR LAND OF STUMPS AND BOULDERS,
 — USE —

 **JUDSON POWDER.** 

Can Be transported and handled with perfect safety. Send for pamphlet and price list

ATLANTIC DYNAMITE CO.,

Orders will receive prompt attention if left with



LEWIS D. THOMAS, 112 LIGHT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

We refer to the Maryland Farmer,

ROOFING.

Granite, all kinds of Compositions, Tin and Slate Roofing put on and Old Roofs
 Repaired, at Moderate Rates.

— DEALERS IN —

Fire Proof Wash for Barns and Paints for Shingle Roofs.
 Steam Boilers, Pipes and Barn covering.
 Steam Pipes laid under ground and through water.
 COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 

~ ALSO TWO and THREE PLY ROOFING and CEMENT. ~
PETER H. MORGAN, & SON
 113 E. LOMBARD ST., BALTIMORE, MD

Residence. No. 908 Harlem Ave.

Railroads, &c.

The Western Md. Railroad Company will erect a freight depot in Westminster.

The indications for Southern travel this winter are much greater than for many years.

The headquarters of the supply department of the Southern railway will be removed from Manchester, Va., to Atlanta, Ga.

For the first time in ten years all the employes of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad have received their monthly pay before Christmas. This has only happened twice in twenty years.

Ten new B. & O. ten wheelers designed by Mr. Harvey Middleton, general superintendent of motive power of that road, are making single miles in 44 seconds and several consecutive miles at the rate of 50 seconds to the mile.

Mr. Charles O. Scull, general passenger agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, says that all the big railroads in the territory of the Central Passenger Committee have signed an agreement favoring the adoption of a uniform 5,000 mile ticket, interchangeable in character. The territory of the committee includes Ohio, Illinois, part of Indiana, Michigan and the Province of Ontario. The Baltimore and Ohio's lines west of Pittsburg, Wheeling and Parkersburg, are included in the territory.

The annual stockholders' meeting of the Annapolis Short Line Railroad was held at Clifford's Station, the following board of directors being elected: J. S. Ricker, George Burnham, Jr., J. Hopkins Smith and W. W. Brown, of Portland, Me.; Sumner Wallace, of Rochester, N. H.; F. E. Fennessy and J. B. Huckins, of Boston, Mass.; C. A. Coombs, of Baltimore, and J. K. Manning, of Medford, Mass. Mr. Ricker presided at the meeting, with Mr. Coombs as secretary. Subsequently the directors met and organized at the office of the company, south west corner of Fayette and St. Paul streets. Mr. Coombs was re-elected as general manager, secretary and treasury; Mr. Ricker as president, and Mr. Smith vice-president.

Chief Engineer Manning, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has called for bids for the construction of the addition to Camden Station, in Baltimore. It is proposed to erect, at the east side of the station, a brick addition containing ladies' and general waiting rooms, toilet rooms, news stands, ticket office, smoking room, dining room and a covered passage way to the structure that is to be erected over the tunnel. There will be a train shed 60 x 146 and containing the baggage room, etc, leading to a covered stairway which goes to the platform between the two tracks that now enter the tunnel. There will be both baggage and passenger elevators, and the arrangement in the tunnel is such as to insure the rapid and safe handling of all the through trains, and passengers will not have to cross any tracks either leaving or attempting to reach the cars. In the center of the tunnel train shed there will be a flume, arranged to carry off smoke. The through trains will no longer have to back in and out of Camden Station.

Cheap Farms

Low priced farming and grazing lands in Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland, located along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and convenient to Eastern markets, can be purchased on easy terms.

For special list published in the B. & O. Field, send free of charge, write to S. P. Kretzer, Land and Immigration Agent, B. & O. R. R., Philadelphia, Pa.

Royal Blue Line to Philadelphia.

Fast time. Frequent trains. Prompt service. Excellent Dining Cars. Track rock ballasted. Engines burn coke. No smoke. No dust.

BAY LINE STEAMERS. BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

BALTIMORE AND RICHMOND JAMES RIVER ROUTE.

ELEGANT STEAMER VIRGINIA. Of this company's fleet, will leave PIER 10, Light Street Wharf, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. for Richmond Va. Commodious staterooms. Best of meals on European Plan. Fare to Richmond, only \$1.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the popularity of these trips, the patronage is so large that staterooms should be reserved in advance at 129 EAST BALTIMORE STREET, (Bay Line Office), to avoid crowding and discomfort.

THOS. SKINNE, Agent.
E. W. THOMPSON, J. R. SHERWOOD,
Traffic Manager. Gen. Manager.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

(SCHEDULE, In effect Nov. 16, 1896.)

Leave Baltimore.

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 9.00 A. M., Express 7.00 P. M.

Mt. Royal Station Express, 6.45 P. M. daily.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, Camden Station, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 2.40 P. M. Express 11.05 P. M.

Mt. Royal Station, Vestibuled Limited 2.26 P. M. Express 10.50 P. M. daily.

For Pittsburgh and Cleveland, Camden Station, 9.00 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

Mt. Royal Station, 7.39 P. M.

For Washington, Camden Station, week days, 5.00, x6.15, x6.25, 6.35 x7.20, x8.00, 8.35 x9.00, x10.30, x11.0 A. M., (12.00 noon, 45 minutes), 12.10, x12.50 x2.40, 2.50, (x3.45 45 minutes) x4.10, 5.10, x 5.40, x6.00, 6.18 x 7.00, x7.30 x7.48, 9.15, x9.39, x11.05, 11.30 P. M. Sundays, x6.25, 6.35 8.35, x9.00, x10.30, 11.00 A. M. (12.00 M. 45 minutes.) 1.05, x2.40 [3.45, 45 minutes), 5.10, 6.18, x7.00, x7.30, 9.15, x9.39, x11.05 and 11.30 P. M.

Mt. Royal Station, week days, 6-08, 10-16 A. M., 12.41, 2-26, 3-34, 5-31, 6-43, 7-39, 9-29, 10-50 P. M. Sundays, 6-08, 10-16 A. M., 2-26, 3-34, 6-43, 9-26, 10-50 P. M.

For Annapolis, Camden Station, 7.50, 8.35 A. M., 12.10 and 4.10 P. M. On Sunday, 8.35 A. M. and 5.10 P. M.

For Frederick, Camden Station, 4.00, 8.05, A. M., 1.20, 4.20 and 5.25 P. M. On Sunday, 9.35 A. M. and 5.25 P. M.

For New Orleans, Memphis, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Bristol and Roanoke, Camden Station, week-days 7.48. Sundays 7.30 P. M. Sleeping Car, Baltimore to New Orleans and Washington to Memphis.

Mt. Royal Station, week days 7.39. Sundays 6.43 P. M. For Luray, Camden Station, 2.40 P. M. daily. Mount Royal Station 2.26 P. M. daily.

For Lexington, Staunton and points in the Virginia Valley, Camden Station, 4.00, 11.00 A. M., For Winchester 7.40 P. M. Mixed train for Harri sonburg 4.00 A. M.

For Hagerstown, Camden Station, 4.00, 7.05 11.00 A. M., 7.10 P. M.

For Mt. Airy and Way Stations, Camden Station, 4.00, 7.45, 9.35 A. M., 1.20, (4.20 stops at principal stations only.) 5.25, 6.30, 7.11, 10 P. M.

For Ellicott City, 4.00, 7.40, 7.05, Camden Station, 4.00, 7.40, 7.05, 9.35, A. M. 1.20, 7.30, 7.40, 9.25, 9.30, 11.10 P. M.

For Curtis Bay, Camden Station, week-days 6.28 A. M., Leave Curtis Bay, week-days 5.45 P. M. Trains arrive from Chicago, and the Northwest, daily Camden Station, 12.50 and 6.00 P. M.

Mt. Royal station, 12.56, 6.00 P. M. from Pittsburgh and Cleveland, Camden station, 7.55 A. M. 6.05 P. M.

Mt. Royal station, 8.17 A. M., 6-06 P. M.; from Cincinnati, St. Louis and the West. Camden station 7.55 A. M., 1.35 P. M., daily.

Mount Roy station 8.17 A. M., 7.52 P. M.

Royal Blue Line for New York and Philadelphia.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Leave Camden Station.

Leave Mount Royal station six minutes later.

For New York, Boston and the East, week-days, 7.50, [8.10 Dining Car] 8.50, [10.50, Dining Car] A. M. 12.50, [1.45 Dining Car] 3.50 [6.00 Dining Car] 9.00 P. M.: (1.15 night, Sleeping Car from Mt. Royal station, open for passengers 10.00 P. M.) Sundays, (8.10 Dining Car] 9.50 [Dining Car,] A. M. 1.45 Dining Car, 3.50, [6.00 Dining Car] 1.15, night Sleeping Car from Mt. Royal station, open for passengers 10.00 P. M.

For Atlantic City, 10.50 A. M., 12.50, 1.45 P. M. Sundays 1.45 P. M.

For Cape May week-days 10.50 A. M., 12.50 P. M. For Philadelphia, Newark, Wilmington and Chester, week-days, 7.50, (8.10 Dining Car stopping at Philadelphia only) 8.50 (10.50, stopping at Wilmington only, Dining Car] A. M. 12.50, 1.45 Dining Car stopping at Philadelphia only,

3.50, (6.00 Dining Car,) 9.00, P. M. 1.15 night, Sundays, (8.10 Dining Car,) (9.50 Dining Car) A. M., 1.45 Dining Car, 3.50, 6.00 Dining Car, 9.00 P. M., 1.15 night.

For all Stations on Philadelphia Division, week days, 8.20 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Sundays, 9.20 a. m. 5.15 p. m.

Leave Mt. Royal station 6 minutes later than the time shown at Camden station.

†Except Sunday. \$Sunday only. °Daily.

xExpress train.

Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Company on order left at Ticket Offices:

N. W. Cor. CALVERT AND BALTIMORE STS
230 South Broadway or Camden Station.

W. M. GREENE CHAS. O. SCULL,
Gen. Manager Gen. Passenger Agent

(In effect Oct. 2, 1896.)

Western Maryland Railroad.

Trains leave Hilen Station as follows:

*4.30 A. M.—Fast Mail, Main Line, N. and W. R. R. and ex. Sunday P. V. R. R. B. & C. V. R. R. Martinsburg and Winchester.

†7.22 A. M.—York, B. & H. Div., and Main Line East of Emory Grove, also Carlisle and G. and H. R. R.

†8.11 A. M.—Main Line Fredk. B. & C. V. R. R. Emmitsburg and N. W. R. R. to Shenandoah, \$9.30 A. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge and Hanover.

†10.17 A. M. Accommodation for Union Bridge York, Gettysburg, also Carlisle and G. & H.

†2.25 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

†2.35 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

†3.32 P. M.—Exp. for York and B. & H. Div.

†4.00 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

†4.08 P. M.—Express Main Line, Frederick, Emmitsburg, B. & C. V. R. R., and N. & W. R. R.

†5.10 P. M. Accommodation for Emory Grove.

†6.05 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

†10.30—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

†11.25 p. m.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

* Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. \$Sunday only.

Ticket and Baggage Office, 205 East Baltimore St.

Trains stop at Union Station, Pennsylvania Avenue, Fulton and Walbrook Stations.

R. H. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. M. HOOD, General Manager.

Baltimore and Annapolis Short Line R. R.

Trains Leave Camden Station

For Annapolis and Way Stations, week-days, 7.15, 8.50 a. m., 1.10, 5.40 p. m. On Sundays 8.50 a. m. 4.50 p. m. Leave Annapolis, Week Days, 6.45, 8.55 a. m., 12 m., 3.50 p. m. Sundays 8.55, a. m., and 4.30 p. m.

C. A. COOMBS, General Manager.

Steamer ST. MICHAEL's will leave Pier 9½, Light Street, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS at 3 P. M. for St. Michael's, Tunis Mills and landings on Miles and Wye rivers.

ROGE t T. GILL, President.

Steamer SASSAFRAS, on and after Sept. 21, will leave Georgetown MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & FRIDAYS, at 7.30 A. M.; Shallicross', 7.45 A. M.; Cassidy's, 8.00 A. M.; Turner's Creek, 8. BETTERTON, 9.00 A. M.; Buck Neck 10.1 A. M., and Gale's Wharf, 10.30 A. M. Returning will leave Baltimore, Pier 6, Light street, at 10.30 a. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for the above landings.

WILLIAM CUNDIFF, Superintendent.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

Schedule in in effect Oct. 19, 1896.

Balto. Chesapeake & Atlantic Rail way Company.

Water and Rail Routes to Ocean City and all points on the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

For Health, Pleasure and Business.

Unexcelled facilities for both passenger and freight traffic.

Steamers leave Pier 3, 4 and 4½ Light Street Wharf Baltimore as follows:

RAILWAY DIVISION—4.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday; Saturday only 3 p. m. for Claiborne and stations to Ocean City.

Returning, leave Ocean City 6.30 a.m. daily, except Sunday, arriving at Baltimore 1.20 p. m.

CHOPTANK RIVER LINE. 7. p. m. daily, except Sunday, for Easton, Oxford, Cambridge, and landings to Denton. Returning leave Denton at 12 M. daily, except Saturday, Cambridge, 6. p. m.; Oxford, 7.30 p. m.; Easton 9.30 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

WICOMICO RIVER LINE. 5. p. m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Wingate's Point, Deal's Island and landings to Salisbury. Returning, leave Salisbury at 2.30 pm. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arr. in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

NANTICOKE RIVER LINE. 5 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Deal's Island, and landings to Seaford, Del. Returning, leave Seaford at 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

GREAT WICOMICO and PIANKA TANK RIVER LINE—5 p. m. every Tuesday and Friday for Great Wicomico River. Dividing Indian and Dymers Creeks, Little Bay, Milford Haven and Plankatank river to Freeport. Returning, leave Freeport at 6 a. m. every Monday and Thursday, arriving at Baltimore 5 a. m.

Steamers from South Street Wharf:

POCOMOKE RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Tuesday and Friday for Crisfield, Tangier Island, Onancock, and landings to Pocomoke City and Snow Hill. Returning, leave Snow Hill at 6 a. m., Crisfield, 6 p. m. every Monday and Thursday, arriving in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

MESSONGO RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Monday and Thursday for Fords, Crisfield, Coulbourn Creek, Finneys, Onancock, Chesconessee,

Hunting Creek and Messongo. Returning, leave Messongo every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., Crisfield 6. p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

OCCOHANNOCK RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Wednesday & Sunday for Crisfield, Harborton, Evans, Boggs, Cedar View, Nandua, Concord, Reads, Davis', Shields, Rues. Returning, leave Rues every Tuesday and Friday at 8.30 a. m., Crisfield, 6 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

WILLARD THOMSON.

241 South Street,
Baltimore, Md.

Gen'l. Manager.

Schedule in effect May 12th, 1896.

Wheeler Transportation Line.

Daily Steamers for the

Great Choptank, Trappe and Tuckahoe Rivers.

Steamers—Minnie Wheeler. Chesapeake

Steamers will leave Pier 5 Light Street Wharf daily (except Sundays) at 7 P. M. for Oxford, Trappe, Cambridge, *Chancellor's, Clark's, Choptank, *Lloyd's, Dover Bridge, Kingston, McCarty's, Ganey's, *†Todd's, *†Downes', *†Towers', †Williston, *Reese's, Coward's', Covey's, Hillsboro, Queen Anne.

Arriving at Oxford the following mornings in time for connection with the Delaware and Choptank R. R. and at Cambridge with the Cambridge and Seaford R. R.

RETURNING

Steamers leave for Baltimore, Mondays Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Hillsboro 10:00 a. m., Covey's 10.30 a. m., Coward's 11:00 m.. *Reese's, *Todd's, *Downe's, *Towers', Williston 1 p. m., Ganey's 1.30 p. m., McCarty's 2 p. m., Kingston 2.15 p. m., Dover Bridge 2.30 p. m., *Lloyd's. Choptank 4 p. m., Clark's 4.20 p. m., *Chancellor's, Cambridge 6 p. m.. Trappe 7:30 p. m., Oxford 9 p. m.

Arriving in Baltimore early the following mornings. Steamer leaves Hillsboro Saturdays at 4 p. m. for Williston, leaving Williston Sundays at 7 a. m., Choptank 10 a. m., Cambridge 11.30 a. m.. Trappe 12.30 p. m., Oxford 1.30 p. m. arriving in Baltimore 8 p. m. Sundays.

ADAMS EXPRESS SERVICE.

Baggage delivered to all parts of the City at reasonable rates, orders can be left with the Purser of Steamer or at office on the Pier

E. E. WHEELER, Agent

Office : Pier 5, Light St.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

Weems Steamboat Company.

FROM PIER 8 LIGHT STREET—For Fair Haven, Plum Point and the Patuxent as far as Benedict 6.30 A. M. Wednesday and Saturday. Freight received Tuesday and Friday.

FROM PIER 2—For the Patuxent direct as far as Bristol 9 P. M. Sunday. Freight received Saturday.

For Fredericksburg and all wharves on the Rappahannock Tuesday and Friday at 4.30 P. M. For Rappahannock as far as Naylor's Wednesday at 4.30 P. M. Freight received daily.

FROM PIER 9—For Washington, D. C., Alexandria and landings on the Potomac Friday at 5 P. M. For the Potomac as far as Stone's Tuesday at 5 P. M. Freight received daily.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Agent,

The Ericsson Line.

Attractive Water Route to Philadelphia. Cabin fare \$2. Deck fare \$1.50. Ten-day excursion tickets \$2. To Atlantic City \$2.75; Excursion \$3.75. To New York \$4.00; Excursion \$6.00. First-class steamers lighted throughout with electricity. Daily at 5 P. M. except Sundays. All excursion tickets sold in Office ONLY. Freight cheaper than by rail. Write for pamphlet.

CLARENCE SHRIVER, Agent,
204 Light Street.

Chester River Steamboat Co.,

Until further notice, Steamers of this line will leave Pier 7 Light street, as follows:

Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10.30 A. M. for Rock Hall, Jackson Creek and Centreville and landings on the Corsica river. Tuesday Thursday and Saturday at 10.30 a. m. for Kent Island, Queenstown, Bogles Quaker Neck, Bookers, Rolph and Chestertown. Steamer CORSIKA, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at midnight for Quaker Neck, Bookers, Rolph's, Chestertown and Crumpton.

Special trip to Rock Hall every Saturday 3 P. M., arriving in Baltimore about 7 P. M.

Freight received daily, except between 2 and 3 P. M.

GEORGE WARFIELD, President.

Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond Steamboat Co.

BALTIMORE AND NORFOLK LINE.

YORK RIVER LINE.

FOR OLD POINT, NORFOLK & RICHMOND.
AND ALL POINTS SOUTH.

On and after July 1, 1893, this Company will operate the above-named lines from Pier 19 Light street, as follows:

FOR OLD POINT AND NORFOLK

Leave Baltimore daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M., connecting at Norfolk with Southern Railway. Atlantic Coast Line, Norfolk and Western and Norfolk and Southern Railways.

FOR WEST POINT, RICHMOND AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Leave Baltimore daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 o'clock, P. M., calling at Gloucester Point and Allmonds Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays, and Yorktown and Clay Bank Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Through tickets issued to all points, and can be procured at the BALTIMORE TRANSFER COMPANY, 205 East Baltimore street, where reservations for State Rooms can be made and baggage checked.

For further information apply at
GENERAL OFFICES, 530 LIGHT STREET.

E. J. CHISM,

General Freight and Ticket Agent
REUBEN FOSTER, General Manager.

Potomac River Line.

Leave Pier 12 and 13 Light Street wharf every Thursday and Sunday at 6 p. m. for Potomac River Landings, extending Sunday trip to Washington and Alexandria. Leave Washington at 5 p. m. Tuesday.

ALVIN P. KENNEDY, Manager,

MERCHANTS AND MINERS

TRANSPORTATION CO.

FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 4 P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST.

Every Monday, and Friday at 4 P. M.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.

Every Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.

FOR NEWPORT NEWS & NORFOLK.

Daily (except Wednesday & Saturday) 4 P. M.

Passenger Accommodation Unequalled;
Cuisine the Best.

Freight capacity unlimited, careful handling and quick dispatch.

C. R. GILLINGHAM, Agent, Long Dock.

A. D. STEBBINS, W. P. TURNER,

Asst. Traffic Manager. Gen. Pass. Agt.

J. C. WHITNEY, Traffic Manager.

General offices—216 Water Street.

Annapolis,

West and Rhode Rivers.

Steamer Emma Giles, for Annapolis and West River Route Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 A. M.

Little Choptank River and Lowe's Wharf Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6.30 A. M.

Tolchester, Saturdays at 7 A. M., and 2.30 P. M.

Freight received daily at Pier 16 Light street.

Roanoke, Norfolk & Baltimore Steamboat Company,

PIER 9½ LIGHT STREET WHARF

Freight received daily for Hampton, Newport News and Suffolk, Va., Washington, Newberne, Goldsboro' and landings on Tar, Neuse and Roanoke rivers, N. C., and stations on Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. Steamers leave every Tuesday and Friday at 5 P. M.

THOMAS SKINNER, Superintendent.

New York and Baltimore Transportation Line.

First Class Freight Steamers for New York from wharf foot of Frederick street dock at 5 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Careful handling of freight, prompt despatch and LOWER RATES THAN BY RAIL are the inducements offered to shippers by this line.

For further information apply to

CLARENCE SHRIVER, Agent,

204 Light St.

Baltimore & Lehigh Railway.

NORTH AVENUE STATION,

BALTIMORE.

LEAVE WEEK-DAYS FOR CARDIFF—

7:40 A. M., and 4:00 P. M.

LEAVE WEEK-DAYS FOR BELAIR.

9:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

SUNDAY FOR CARDIFF—

9:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

SUNDAY FOR BELAIR—6:30 P. M.

W. A. MOORE, Gen'l. Manager



HAVE YOU ONE OR MORE COWS?

If so, whether for pleasure or profit, household or dairy, you should know of the

CENTRIFUGAL CREAM SEPARATORS.

The De Laval Separators save at least Ten Dollars per Cow per year over and above any other Separator or Creaming System. All other Separators are merely inferior imitations or infringe the De Laval patents. Many users have already been enjoined.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE and any desired particulars. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED as a condition of sale.

GENERAL OFFICES: **THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.** 74 Cortlandt St., New York.
BRANCH OFFICES: ELGIN, ILL.



Maryland Agricultural Co.,

Special selling agents,

32 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore.

LIVE STOCK.

BACON HALL FARM

Hereford Cattle,
Dorset Sheep,
Berkshire Hogs.
E. M. CILLET,
Verona, Balto. Co., Md.



FINE BLOODED Cattle
& Sheep, Hogs, Poultry
Sporting Dogs. Send stamps
for catalogue. 150 engravings.
N. P. BOYER & CO.
Coatesville, Pa.



Registered.
BERKSHIRE, Chester White
Jersey Red & Poland China
Pigs. Jersey, Guernsey & Hol-
stein Cattle. Thoroughbred
Sheep, Fancy Poultry, Hunting
and House Dogs. Catalogue.
J. W. SMITH, Cochranville, Chester Co., Pa.

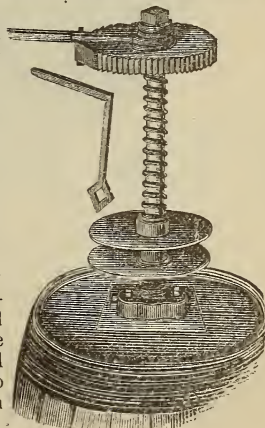


LARGE SALES Sold 1673 O. I. C. HOGS IN 1894.

Send for a description of **THIS FAMOUS BREED**, two of which weighed 2806 lbs. First applicant from each locality can have a pair on time and an agency
The L. B. SILVER CO.,
CLEVELAND, O.

TOBACCO
SCREWS for
Tobacco
Growers
Commission
Merchants
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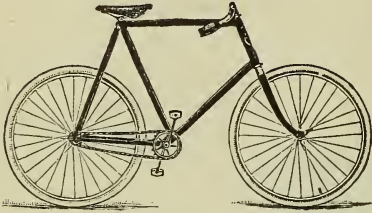
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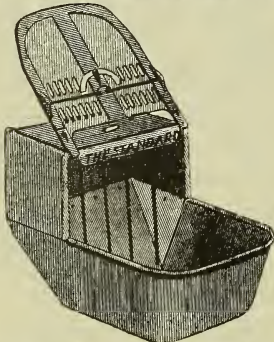
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